THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Oct. 16.

The Spanish Revolution—Ministerial Interview—How the American Government is Regarded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SPAIN.

Interview Between the American Minister and the Duke de la Torre.

In accordance with instructions received by telegraph, Mr. Hale, Minister of the United States, obtained an interview on the 10th inst. with the Duke de la Torre, President of the Provisional Council, and Don Juan Alvarez de Lorenzana, Minister of State, to whom he delivered a speech acknowledging in the most formal manner the existence and legality of the new order of things in Spain. The following are the

REMARKS OF MR. JOHN P. HALE.

Mr. President:—By command of my Government, recognizing the fact that the people of Spain, in the exercise of that high prerogative which rightfully pertains to every people, have fundamentally changed their system of government, in the name and on behalf of the Government and people of the United States of America I come to offer their congratulations on the quiet, efficient, and thorough manner in which this great change has been effected. A Government claiming to be founded on Divine right has been overthrown, and a Government founded on a right still more divine, the right of the people, has been established in its place. As Spain was among the first of the nations of the earth to hail the advent of the United States of America into the family of nations, so now, in grateful return, they make haste to congratulate the Spanish people on their political regeneration. In thus establishing diplomatic relations with the Government over which your Excellency presides, I recall with pleasure the fact that the United States and Spain have never had any differences which diplomacy has not been able to reconcile. I hardly need add that in the present circumstances no effort of mine will be spared for strengthening and rendering more cordial the sentiments of sincere friendship and good-will now so happily subsisting between the two nations.

REPLY OF THE DUKE DE LA TORRE.

To this his Excellency the Duke de la Torre, President of the Council, replied as follows:—

Mr. Minister:—Nothing is so grateful to my heart as to receive in this solemn act, in the name of the Spanish people, the felicitations that your Excellency has directed to me for the use that has been made of the prerogative emanating from its sovereignty. Having completed the first part of the work, having destroyed the obstacles that constantly opposed themselves to the planting of the institutions that the nation eagerly desired, the new order of things which by means of the exercise of that same sovereignty has been raised up in a little time, above the ruins that were before existed, merits even in its day, I am assured, the approval of your Government and the sympathies of the United States. Agreeable and opportune in an augmented sense is the remembrance that you invoke, and Spain, that in these circumstances needs and no doubt will merit the special care of all the nations that love liberty and have to consolidate it, accepts with peculiar appreciation that of those nations which like the magnanimous United States, has no sacrifice that it will not make to maintain intact its free institutions. The diplomatic relations which, by this official act, are constituted between your Government and that I have the honor of presiding over will be to-day much more intimate and cordial, as it should be between two peoples which have never had differences that were not amicably arranged, and that, respecting the same principles of sovereignty, exercising them sociably to establish every one, and its national prerogative, its institutions in a manner permanent and definitive.

The interview was extremely cordial, and the Spanish Ministers expressed their gratification at the stand taken by the United States. They felt that it would have a beneficial effect on their relations with the great powers of Europe. Certainly the influence of the people, as far as can be observed at this time, has been excellent. It encourages them to go on with the good work that enjoys the sympathies of so powerful a nation as the United States. Mr. Hale recalled the fact that Spain was the first to recognize the United States, and it was no more than a sense of justice and gratitude would dictate to reciprocate. It is supposed that the representatives of other nations will lose no time in following the example set by the United States. No one doubts that this Ministry represents the people of Spain.

Prim's Latest Manifesto.

The following is General Prim's letter, dated Madrid, October 10, to Messrs. de Pene and Tarbe, editors of the *Gaulois*:—

Messieurs:—I am honored as much as I am touched by the sympathies expressed in your letter, handed to me by your correspondent, M. de Miranda. I consider them as addressed rather to the Liberal revival of my country than to myself. Spain owes much to the French press in general and to the *Gaulois* in particular; which has undertaken to show to Europe the justice of the revolution. I am happy to transmit to you my warmest thanks, in my own name, and in that of the principles I represent, for your powerful co-operation. The revolution, gentlemen, follows its peaceful course, and I am convinced that you will do it the justice to acknowledge that it has been a pattern of moderation. As every one may see, it is the work of a generous, noble, and chivalrous people, who feel their strength and disdain to exercise mean reprisals on their former persecutors. I know that a few of the Paris journals have made themselves the echo of some impatient men, and have pretended that we are not advancing rapidly enough. I am astonished at such an inconsiderate judgment, and beg you, gentlemen, to rectify it. What! call a revolution a failure which is only a week old, and has already accomplished so much as we have? Was it a work of so little importance to overthrow a dynasty which has existed for three centuries, and to establish a government in a week? In fine, gentlemen, as your journal has deserved the title of *Moniteur de la Revolution*, reply to those insinuations, and add that, now we are constituted, we shall soon consolidate the situation on the basis of our programme. You know what it is. We hope that, with the co-operation of the Constituent Assembly, which will shortly be convoked we shall succeed, in a short time, in realizing it. We shall then have attained the political ideal of contemporary Spain; that is to say, a real constitutional monarchy founded on the widest liberal basis that this kind of government admits. Accept, etc.,

J. PRIM.

GENERAL NEWS.

Aid for the Sufferers.

On the 14th instant a public meeting of the citizens of London was held for the purpose of starting a subscription for the purpose of aiding the sufferers by the terrible earthquake in Peru and Ecuador. The meeting was held in Guildhall, and among those present was the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, attended by many of the most influential bankers, merchants, and other persons of consideration, including among the rest the Governor of the Bank, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P., and other members of his house, and Mr. Thomas Baring, M. P. Before the meeting separated £7000 was subscribed.

Tumults in Dresden.

Another tumultuous assemblage of people congregated in the streets of Dresden on the night of the 15th, and the military had to be called out to occupy the points threatened by the mob. The director of police in vain called upon the people to return to their homes, and cavalry thereupon patrolled the streets with drawn sabres and broke up the crowds. The groups of people, mostly lookers-on, then dispersed, and tranquility is now returning.

GRANT.

Another General Cordially Supports Him.

GREENSBURG, Ky., Oct. 16.—Editor of the (Ky.) *Commonwealth*—Dear Sir:—Some few days since the Louisville *Courier* published a list of Generals, who the Washington correspondent of the New York *Citizen* says are supporters of Seymour and Blair. My name was included in said list.

I have never entertained the remotest idea of voting for or supporting in any manner, shape, or form, the Rebel Democratic ticket headed by Seymour and Blair. I have for some time honestly believed that the success of the so-called Democratic party would insure the destruction of our great Government, and in its success that liberty, freedom, and human rights would be totally obliterated and disregarded, and all that our noble, grand, and glorious federal army fought for would be lost to the generations which are to follow and control the destinies of a free, happy, prosperous nation and people. * * * I earnestly desire that every federal soldier throughout the country with whom I had the honor to serve or command, should know that I heartily indorse the principles of the National Union Republican party, and that it is my desire, purpose, and intention to vote for our great patriot and general, U. S. Grant, for President, and for that pure patriot statesman, and gentleman, Schuyler Colfax, for Vice President. We want peace; we will have peace. The election of Grant and Colfax will secure it.

Your friend, truly, E. H. HONSON.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Letter from United States Treasurer Spinner.

The following letter has been addressed to John C. Hamilton of New York:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—My Dear Sir:—I have, since you have specially called my attention to it, looked over that part of Mr. Seymour's specious speech wherein he finds fault with the unequal distribution of the National Bank currency. His figures are substantially true, but he purposely so states them as to convey false impressions of facts to the minds of uninformed and unthinking men; and it is to such that he mainly addresses them. His very statements are absurd. What would he and his "friends" have? That the West, in whose behalf he speaks, and that he says was "not then in a condition to secureh te currency, for the very reason that they most needed it," should establish banks without capital? True, under State laws, and under "Conservative" Democratic rule, banks used to be so created. But, thanks to better financial counsels and wiser political action, that time has passed. Then bank charters with exclusive banking privileges were freely granted to favorite insolvent politicians, for political services rendered and to be rendered. No real money was then required or needed to be paid in, or even secured to be paid in. These institutions were gotten up, so that the few favored stockholders might borrow the fictitious credit, in the shape of bank bills, of these bogus and utterly rotten institutions. For a time everything was lovely. The bills were exchanged by these swindling bankers for the products of the farmer and for the services of the mechanic and the laboring man. But then, when they came back for redemption, "the bank" closed its doors; and the honest holders of these bills lost their face value, they never had any other, and the luxurious idle swindlers pocketed, without cost to themselves, what had been so hardly earned by the honest, industrious, laboring poor. Does Mr. Seymour for himself, or on behalf of his "friends," desire the return of this state of things? The whole West, and especially Illinois, that he now contrasts with Eastern States, has had its surfeit of this kind of banking and currency; and if put to a vote, would no doubt decide against all banks and all kinds of paper currency, rather than have such banks and such a currency forced upon its people. But then, would the West have any more currency if it had used its scanty means to buy Government stocks, in order to procure it from its own people and banks, rather than from those of other States that had it in abundance? Can the West, or any other people, borrow money where it is not? Does not Mr. Seymour know that needed money, like everything else that is desirable, must be sought where it is, and not where it is not? How, let me ask him, can the West borrow money of itself, if, as he alleges, it has none? But by what authority does Mr. Seymour thus speak for Illinois? That noble State, that did so much to crush Rebels, and that upholds in the bosom of its soil the ashes of a Douglas and the martyred Lincoln, does not need nor ask his interference in its behalf. It can take care of itself, and of him too. Illinois makes no complaint, and her citizens will, in a few days, admonish him that his meddling in her affairs is gratuitous and uncalled for. All Illinoisans know that the door for them to come in and to organize National Banks, and thus to secure their share of national currency, was left wide open to them for years. They know that the Government in its time of imminent danger and great pecuniary need sent its agents not only to them, but to all other loyal sections and communities, imploring all to buy its stocks and establish these banks. How were these applications of a sorely pressed Government of the people met by the then Governor Seymour and his "friends?" Your bankers in New York, under the invitation of the people's Congress, were anxious to aid the Government in its distress. They petitioned your Legislature to enact a law to authorize them to surrender their State charters, and to convert themselves into national institutions. A loyal Legislature patriotically granted their and the nation's prayer, and passed a law permitting the conversion of the State banks into National banks. Governor Seymour, foreseeing that this would in effect be a loan of the whole banking capital of the State to the General Government, and thus enabling it to prosecute the war against the Rebels, who were seeking the nation's life, and thus prompted by his Copperhead instincts to embarrass the Government and to aid the Rebellion, vetoed the bill. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and other loyal States that Mr. Seymour names disparagingly, having loyal Legislatures, and loyal Governors withal, came nobly to the nation's rescue. They took the risks—risks they then were, for had the Government failed in its efforts to sustain the life of the nation, these banks, who had staked their all on the issue, would have, with our republican form of government, gone under together. Can this be doubted, when it is known that these National Banks had collectively loaned to the Government, in order that the suppression of the Rebellion might be more vigorously prosecuted, more than the entire aggregate of their capitals? And to-day these banks hold more than one-fourth of the entire funded debt of the United States. They took the risks, although told by those who now, like Mr. Seymour, boast that they never took or bought a dollar of Government stocks, that they would lose their whole investment. This course of Mr. Seymour and his "friends" admits of but two explanations. They are welcome to either horn. They refused to take these stocks, or to aid in the creation of national banks, because they believed it would bring aid to the Government, and injure their Rebel allies; or they had then already made up their minds to repudiate the sacred obligations of the Government, whenever the people should so far forget themselves as to trust them, and to restore them to political power. That banking capital and bank-note circulation should be distributed by "wise statesmanship" and an act of Congress *per capita*, and not according to the commercial wants of business communities, is an invention of Mr. Seymour's, for which he is entitled to a patent. His inventions will probably die with him, without loss to the rest of mankind. In January, 1861, when there was no United States law governing the subject of banking—when banks flourished or decayed under the laws of trade, and of supply and demand, the States that Mr. Seymour loves to contrast stood, capital compared with circulation, as follows:—In New York, the capital of the banks was about three times the amount of the circulation; in Massachusetts about four times, and in Rhode Island six times; in Illinois, on the contrary, the circulation approached nearly to double the capital. The last named State had, at the beginning of 1861, capital $6,750,743, and circulation $11,010,837. The national banks had last October capital $11,620,000, and circulation $9,544,710. Which of these conditions does Mr. Seymour prefer? Certainly not the one that the sound business men of Illinois, and the country over, would approve. Now that the country is saved, in part by the action of these banks, and the scheme that then looked so ominous to them, and dark even to loyal people, these then prophets of evil turn round and ask that there shall be a new deal. They want a "new shake of the hat," and they want to do the shaking themselves. They intend it shall be a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." "That's what's the matter." These fellows care nothing about Illinois or any other State having currency. What they want, is to get bank stock, as of old, without paying for it, on which they could issue an irredeemable and unsecured currency themselves and for themselves, but to the detriment of all honest people. This branch of Copperhead impudence is only surpassed by that of now asking to govern the country that for years they labored so hard to destroy.

All the questions about equalizing the amount of bank circulation will easily be settled so soon as specie payments shall be resumed. Congress will then, no doubt, remove the restriction that it has placed upon national bank circulation, which is now limited to $300,000,000. So that on the deposit of the requisite securities, and otherwise complying with the provisions of the National Banking law, these banks may be established where they may be needed; and those that are not needed will then be obliged to close their business. * * * * Yours truly,

F. E. SPINNER.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote for Auditor-General Complete.

The following is the complete vote for Auditor-General at the recent election, every county except Forest being official:—

	Auditor Gen. 1868		Judge Sup. Court, 1867	
COUNTIES.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	2832	3174	2437	2829
Allegheny	23880	14923	16333	9694
Armstrong	3987	3459	3235	2934
Beaver	3540	2675	2818	2278
Bedford	2625	3019	2395	2344
Berks	7413	1391	6117	11942
Blair	3811	3183	3113	2510
Bradford	7612	3883	5846	2933
Bucks	6981	7838	6224	6910
Butler	3723	3202	2939	2682
Cambria	2849	3587	2068	3020
Cameron	537	441	358	300
Carbon	2129	2772	1687	2124
Centre	3388	3765	2790	3473
Chester	8850	6658	7751	5853
Clarion	1908	2956	1410	2803
Clearfield	1895	3037	1477	2740
Clinton	1992	2765	1602	2428
Columbia	2077	4058	1696	3453
Crawford	7026	5390	5400	4018
Cumberland	3801	4433	3451	4234
Dauphin	6190	4535	5247	3847
Delaware	4016	2764	3207	2148
Elk	508	1054	286	751
Erie	7702	4581	5594	3428
Fayette	3745	4773	3184	3839
Franklin	4321	4278	3773	3962
Fulton	781	1113	709	1059
Forest	352	348	289	319
Greene	1722	3374	1343	1732
Huntingdon	3173	2498	3009	5282
Indiana	4842	2301	3608	1897
Jefferson	2076	2094	1806	1851
Juniata	1467	1863	1368	1665
Lancaster	15313	8570	12799	7475
Lawrence	3691	1716	2833	1281
Lebanon	4267	2858	3625	2501
Lehigh	4733	6305	3514	5141
Luzerne	9992	13420	7985	10404
Lycoming	4680	5031	3604	4357
McKean	983	809	705	545
Mercer	4793	4177	3935	3414
Mifflin	1858	1828	1565	1769
Monroe	735	2789	543	2359
Montgomery	7943	8905	6586	7683
Montour	1194	1683	1006	1383
Northampton	4452	7703	3027	5979
Northumberland	3694	4146	3023	3469
Perry	2370	2526	2427	2292
Philadelphia	60633	60808	49,587	52075
Pike	338	1269	235	901
Potter	1604	811	1134	481
Schuylkill	8192	9538	7256	8380
Somerset	3195	1829	2756	1541
Snyder	1865	1343	1630	1199
Sullivan	461	846	421	683
Susquehanna	4682	3377	3947	2890
Tioga	5470	2051	4090	1425
Union	2054	1310	1675	1200
Venango	4431	3761	3040	2610
Warren	2990	1882	2131	1459
Washington	4946	4948	4618	4513
Wayne	2698	3397	2320	2586
Westmoreland	5335	6569	4212	5645
Wyoming	1549	1765	1357	1474
York	6053	9006	4848	7671
Totals	331 420	321,739	266,824	267,746
	321,739			266,824
Majorities	9,681			922

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

A Wounded Officer and His Prisoner.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives the following interesting account of a curious episode of the recent disaster on the Hudson River Railroad:

"Detective Jerome Rogers arrived in this city on the 9 10 train, Saturday evening. As far as yet ascertained, his injuries are not of a serious nature. He says that he had gone to the end of the car to get a drink, and was just in the act of returning when he felt the jolting of the car over the ties. He thought at once it was best, in the event of the cars leaving the track, to get as far as possible from the end of the car, and at that moment, feeling the coach tipping over, he clutched the end of a seat, and a few minutes afterwards found himself wedged in the ruins at the bottom of the embankment. The prisoner that he had in custody was the first to come to his relief. The prisoner referred to was one Charles Pelley, a soldier who had, under false representations, received chromos to the value of $70 from Messrs. Sanderson & Thorn, of this city, and then left for New York. Detective Rogers was despatched after him, and on his return with the prisoner the accident occurred. Mr. Rogers was conveyed to the Delavan House in Albany. Pelley continued to exhibit the same generous feeling towards his custodian that prompted him to remove him from the wreck at the time of the dreadful casualty. The officer wanted for nothing that the prisoner could obtain, and the sympathetic care displayed by the latter for the former in his misfortunes was a subject of remark. When the physician arrived to examine the injuries received by Mr. Rogers, his clothing was removed and deposited in an adjoining room. When they were returned to him he found that his pocket-book, with about $60, and a large memorandum book containing $20, and papers of various kinds had been stolen. Pelley did not show any disposition to go away, although he had every opportunity, until the train arrived in Syracuse, when he quietly left the car and has not since been seen. The pictures are in the hands of the police, and they will be returned to their owners. It is thought that Pelley took the money out of the detective's pocket in Albany."

REGISTRATION.

The Law in New York Explained.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

The Attorney-General has written his Democratic friends in this city that "the law does not require a naturalized citizen in any case to present his certificate of naturalization to the Board of Inspectors on offering his vote on election day;" that "the right is with the elector to judge of his own qualifications as a voter," and that, "if he is willing to take the general oath his vote must be received by the Board." Mr. Champlain thinks that the Board of Registry has no legal power to disregard papers that have the signature of the clerk and the seal of the Court. He adds:—"If they should assume that the papers were spurious in any case and reject them, and refuse to register the name, they would do so at their peril and render themselves liable, if the person rejected was a legal voter." Now, the plain letter of the law is as follows:—"No person shall be placed on such register if he shall be objected to by one of the Inspectors of Registry and Elections, or by a qualified voter of the city within which the election district is situated, unless he shall be known or proved, to the satisfaction of such Inspectors, to be at the time a qualified voter in such election district, nor shall the name of any person be placed or retained on such Register without the concurrence of three of the four Inspectors, nor except in compliance with section seven hereof. No person born out of the United States shall be placed on such Register unless he shall, to the personal knowledge of three of such inspectors, have been duly naturalized, as provided in the act hereby amended. When the question is raised upon the naturalization of a person, proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the inspectors, by his own oath or otherwise, that the person claiming to be placed on the register is the identical person named in the certificate he produces. In the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the name of no person shall be placed upon the said register unless he shall appear in person before the said inspectors and prove to their satisfaction his right to vote at the next election in the election district in which he claims the right so to vote."

—There are at Biarritz seventy-five American families, occupying the best cottages.

—The "magnet" had its name from Magnesia; the "bayonet" was first made at Bayonne

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Republican Demonstration in San Francisco—The Canvass in Tennessee—Forged Documents—The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Grand Republican Demonstration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The Republicans turned out last night in full force, and the torchlight procession was the largest ever witnessed in this city. It is estimated that from 10,000 to 12,000 people were in line. Delegations were present from Sacramento, San Jose, and other interior towns. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the people along the route, and many residences and places of business were illuminated and decorated with flags. The procession was four miles long, and was an hour and fifteen minutes in passing a given point.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Competition—Affairs in Nebraska—More Indian Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The *Democrat's* Omaha special says the Union Pacific Railroad Company laid seven and a half miles of track yesterday, passing the advance stakes of the Central Pacific.

The Nebraska Legislature met to-day, and passed to a second reading a bill providing for the canvassing of the electoral vote.

A Cheyenne despatch says Indians attacked Hunt & Holt's train, near Perry Station, on Sunday, and killed four men and captured fourteen mules.

William P. Piant, senior member of the firm of Plant Brothers & Co., of this city, and an old and prominent citizen, died yesterday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Political Canvassing in the State—A Campaign Document Pronounced a Forgery.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 28.—The canvass between the two radical candidates for Congress, S. C. Mercer and W. F. Prosser, is waxing warm in this city. The friends of Prosser hoisted a pole on the public square, last evening and ran up a carpet-bag in place of the national colors. The following was published to-day, as a private circular issued by Prosser:—

Radical Central Committee—The Congressional election is close at hand, and radicals must awake from their inaction. The enemy are busy, and the friends of W. F. Prosser must be watchful. It is no time to be idle. The franchise law, as it now stands should remain on our statute book. What right have disfranchised Rebels in this State to ask the dominant party to restore the ballot to them? S. C. Mercer is in favor of giving equal rights to all men—that is if abolishing the franchise law. He holds that disfranchisement is hurtful to both the white and colored races; that there should be no taxation without representation, and that universal suffrage should be established in Tennessee. He would delude colored men in the belief that if he would be to their interest after the election of Grant to conciliate white men by admitting the disfranchised classes to the ballot and let all the taxpayers assist in electing our officers. We emphatically denounce the vicious heresy, our only safety lies in severing the franchise clause of Radicalism in Tennessee. The colored men have got their feet on the necks of the traitors, and they must keep them there. Let there be no pardon for Rebels, however fair their words and actions may be, on this side of the grave. Our own prosperity depends on their everlasting prostration. "The caged wolves must not be turned loose to devour." The great duty now devolving on us is to defeat S. C. Mercer, who is the friend of universal suffrage. Let all the radicals work for the election of W. F. Prosser.

The *Republican*, Prosser's organ, denounces the publication as a forgery.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 28—A. M.—Consols 94¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady at 73¾. Stocks flat. Erie Railroad, 20¾. Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—A. M.—Cotton buoyant. The sales will probably reach 150,000 bales. Petroleum quiet and steady.

LONDON, Oct. 28—A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

Woodlawn Races.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—The regular meeting over the Woodlawn Course commenced to-day, and will continue during the week. The attendance was fair. The first race was for the United States Hotel stake for four year olds, to harness; mile heats, best three in five; $50 advance, play or pay, the Hotel to add $50. The following is the summary:—

Swigert's "Almont," by Alexander's "Abdallah," one.

Woodward's "Mate," by "Eminence," drawn.

J. S. Dorsey's "Jack Conn," by "Gold Dust," distanced. Time, 2:39¾.

The second race, for the trotters' purse of $100, $70 for the first, $20 for the second, and $10 for the third mile heats, to harness, for horses that have never trotted in public previous to the 1st of September, 1868, was won by Dan Barker's b. m. "No Name." Time, 2:40, 2:36¼.

Officers of Harvard College.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College yesterday, Hon. John H Clifford was re-elected President of the Board, and Dr. N. B. Shurtleff Secretary. The election for President of the University was deferred for the present.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27.—Flour dull at $5 75@6 25. Wheat dull and declining; good shipping $1 70@1 80. Legal tenders, 74¼.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Ohio Members.

The following are the official majorities for Congressmen in Ohio, Democrats in Italics:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1. †*P. W. Strader*	211	10. †*T. H. Hoag*	912
2. †J. E. Stevenson	497	11. J. T. Wilson	2123
3. *R. C. Schenck	475	12. *P. Van Trump	4913
4. *Wm. Lawrence	625	13. †*G. W. Morgan*	1631
5. *Wm. Munger	4816	14. *M. Welker	462
6. John A. Smith	343	15. Ed. H. Moore	856
7. Jas. J. Winans	105	16. *J. A. Bingham	416
8. John Beatty	948	17. J. A. Ambler	3396
9. †*E. F. Dickinson*	1015	18. W. H. Upson	6579
		19. *James A. Garfield	10,428.

*Re-elected. †Democratic gains. †Republican gains.

The Indiana Members.

The following are the majorities in Indiana, those marked thus (*) not being officially complete:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1. †*W. E. Niblack*	*1494	7. †G. S. Orth	*867
2. †*M. C. Kerr*	6436	8. D. D. Pratt	3257
3. †*W. S. Holman*	762	9. †J. P. C. Shanks	941
4. G. W. Julian	116	10. †W. Williams	2323
5. †John Coburn	1082	11. Jrsper Packard	1221
6. *D. Voorhees*	128		

*Re elected. The Democrats gain one district.

VANCE.

A Characteristic Letter from the Ex-Governor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 16, 1868.—Messrs N. Peebles and others, Committee, etc., Jacksoo, N. C.—Gentlemen:—Your letter, inviting me to address a mass meeting in your town on the 30th inst, has been received. I regret that I shall not be able to comply. My time is already disposed of either by professional or political engagements up to the day of election.

I regret my inability to attend with you, all the more because the recent elections in the North have a tendency to discourage our friends, and cause a relaxation of our efforts. This greatly needs to be counteracted. I do not at all regard the election of Seymour and Blair as hopeless, for various reasons. But even if I did, I frankly confess that I have not been fighting this campaign under the impression that our redemption was to be attained through the instrumentality of the National Government. Nor have I labored for a reform in the General Government. My great aim has been the regeneration of North Carolina, her redemption from the grasp of the hungry vampires who suck her life's blood, and drag down her decent people under the feet of ignorance and corruption. After all, this can only be done by our own State action. It is in the power of the conservative men of the State to work out their own salvation, let the North vote as it may, whether Grant be President or Seymour. Kentucky shook off her shackles in spite of the despotism of the national Radical rule which was upon her. Maryland did the same, and Georgia is fast accomplishing the glorious task. Virginia and Texas would do the same to-morrow, if the bayonet was withdrawn from their throats. So it would be, and will be with all of them, for God has not decreed that the ignorant African and the renegade whites shall rule a nobler and superior race longer than the application of superior physical force and its attendant demoralization shall maintain this most unnatural position. If they would but shake off their fear, there is nothing whatever to prevent the true men of North Carolina from carrying the next election by 30 000 majority, without a single recruit from the ranks of those who voted for that infamous Constitution last spring, and throwing off every negotiable politician in the State with his congeners. Then would begin our redemption. The radical party was formed and sustained here by the bayonet; it has gathered Swiss recruits—Dagettys in everything except courage and honesty—for a term of years, by an impression of strength and power to bestow patronage. Deprived of these supports it will die speedily. It stinks already.

It is entirely in our power, then, to strike down this monstrous concern on the 3d of November, by the peaceful means of the ballot, and with it goes down the wholesale proscription of intelligence and virtue; armed partisan militia, to bully, murder, and steal; negro domination in all its shapes; endless and intolerable taxation and confiscation of land by pauper legislatures; drunken, obscene, and partisan judges; leprous carpet-bag Congressmen; railroad rings; and a wholesale system of corruption such as never before afflicted a civilized people!

All this we can, if we will, strike down. When you think of it, gentlemen, in Heaven's name, how can you relax one effort or withhold one blow? Here are the real issues; here is the true battlefield of our liberties. And may God forgive the man who flinches, like a poor dastard, now, in the very agony of the struggle. His children will learn to curse his memory, and he will be regarded by a wiser and braver generation as the betrayer of liberty and civilization.

Very truly yours, Z. B. VANCE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Bonnell vs. Mumpher & Co. An action of ejectment. Before reported. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Hanley, to use, vs. Minizer. Before reported. The case was withdrawn from the jury.

Philip B. Fisher & Co. vs. Kneass & Co. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $231 30.

Catherine and Rosanna Fitzpatrick vs. Patrick Fitzpatrick. An action to recover money deposited with the firm of which the defendant was member. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Patrick White vs. M. P. Moffit. An action of replevin. Verdict for the defendant.

James Garret vs. I. Fitzwater Lukens. An action of trover to recover for a cow alleged to have been unlawfully sold. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Isabella Baylis Thomas vs. Benjamin L. Temple. An action to recover rent alleged to be due. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $200.

B. H. Seeger & Co. vs. August Bissell, garnishee of G. E. Dolton. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff, $214 64.

Binder, Beck & Co. vs. Mark Hertz, Henry Hertz, Isaac L. Oppenheimer, Theodore Wolf, and Lobel Buchenheimer. An action to recover for goods alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by Hertz, who, it was averred, pretended to take them for sale on commission at Kulpville, and the other defendants, in pursuance of a combination to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs, received them from him, and refused to deliver them up or pay for them.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—There were but one or two small cases before the Court this morning.

F. J. Amerling was convicted of a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon, and was sentenced to the City Prison for four months.

Charles Trainor was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a demijohn of whisky, the prosecutor stating to the jury that he did not believe the prisoner to be of sound mind, and, as he had already been in prison several weeks, he did not desire to press the case further.

In the case of Policeman Robert Swain, charged with the murder of Washington Hamilton, the Grand Jury to-day ignored the bill of indictment.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—It was expected that a hearing upon habeas corpus would be had this morning in the cases of the election judges who were arrested for refusing to receive certain naturalization papers on the ground that they were illegal; but on account of the absence of counsel, the matter was continued until to-morrow.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Louis Goldstandt was called for trial. Twelve gentlemen having been selected for the trial of this cause the other jurors were discharged from further attendance upon the Court. The defendant in the case was charged with perjury, it being alleged that he borrowed a sum of money from the prosecutor and gave his promissory note for it, and when it was found necessary to sue him upon it he falsely swore that he had received no consideration for it, and that it had been obtained from him by deceit. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government securities were firmly held. 115 was bid for 6s of 1881; 112¾ for '62 5-20s; 110¾ for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; 109¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; 110 for '67 5-20s; and 105¾ for 10-40s. City loans were dull and lower; the new issue sold at 103, a decline of ⅜.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛@48¾, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a slight decline; and Catawissa preferred at 33, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 65¾ for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 9 for Catawissa common.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 11 for Hestonville; and 23 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Kensington sold at 120. 240 was bid for North America; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 33½ for Mechanics'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 67¾ for Commonwealth, and 124 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¾, a decline of ¼. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal; 71½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	103	500 sh Shamok C. b30	7½
$600 do. New	103	100 sh N Y & Mid	6¾
$500 do. New	103	100 sh Read	c. 48⅝
$1200 do. N.	103	100 do	c. 48⅝
$500 Leh 6s, gold	c. 93¾	100 do	c. 48¾
2 sh Kens'n R	120	100 do	s30. 48¾
2 sh Penna R	56	200 do	48¾
128 do	s. 56	100 do	48¾
16 sh Leh V R	48¾	100 do	c. 48¾
100 sh Leh Nav	b30. 28¾	100 do	48 60
100 do	b60. 28¾	100 do	b30. 48¾
100 sh Cata Pf	33	100 do	b60. 48¾
100 do	33		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 112¼@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 110¾@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¾@110; do., 1867, 110@110¼; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Sweet, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@115; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 110¾@110¾; do. July, 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. July, 1867, 110@110¼; 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@134¼.

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134¼	12·07 P. M.	134¼
10·52 "	134¼	12·20 "	134¼
11·53 "	134¼		

From the Tribune.

"Money was in active demand at the opening. Government brokers were supplied at 7

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Great Democratic Blunder—The New Age of Steam and the Telegraph.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Democratic flagship, bearing the broad pennant of Seymour and Blair, is "hard on" among the breakers of Southern reconstruction. The Tammany platform on this subject flatly declares all the legislation of Congress and all the reconstruction proceedings under this legislation "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and General Blair, through the Southern wing of the Convention, was made the Democratic candidate for Vice-President mainly because of his Brodhead letter, in which he declared that if he were President he would assume the responsibility, and compel the army to undo its usurpations in the South, etc.

Here was the great blunder of the Tammany Convention. Here was a rare opportunity wilfully and very stupidly thrown away. Upon the general issue of the shortcomings, wasteful extravagances, unparalleled corruptions, excessive taxations, etc., of the party in power, the Democracy, with Mr. Chase as their candidate, had the succession within their grasp. Unfortunately for the party, however, the Convention was too largely composed of the Northern Bourbon Copperhead and old Southern State sovereignty elements of the school of Calhoun, and the Southern wing, as before the war, held the balance of power. And so it was that in the Tammany platform, and in the nomination of General Blair the Democracy were made to fight over again their battle of 1864 upon the leading idea that the war was a failure.

Thus the Tammany platform and ticket were exactly what the Republicans wanted; for they could ask for nothing better than the battle of 1864 over again, combined with the great issue of the constitutional amendment fourteen, upon which they swept the country in 1866 against Johnson's plan of Southern restoration. And here we are drawn to a Mobile letter published in Monday's *Herald*, giving some account of a conversation of Howell Cobb with our correspondent in August last on the political situation. From this letter it appears that Cobb, originally a supporter of amendment fourteen, had changed his mind to the most decided opposition, and (under the inspiration, no doubt, of the Tammany Convention) demanded nothing less than the "abandonment of every measure (adopted by Congress) of reconstruction and a recognition of every Southern as an equal of every Northern State." As for this amendment fourteen, "he considered it the most dangerous encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States of any yet attempted by the party in power." He thought the prospect for Seymour's election was bad—that the revolution must reach its climax, and expressed a high opinion of Mr. Bennett's political sagacity. But the most emphatically expressed opinion of the late conspicuous Georgia politician was this—that, after all, "the South will be, an independent republic;" that "Jeff. Davis truly said that although our cause is lost, the principles for which we fought can never die."

From all this it will be seen that the managers of the Tammany Convention and the Southern Democratic leaders are still delving among the fossils of a past age. Abandon these Southern reconstruction laws as "revolutionary and void?" Has Congress, then, no power over a rebellious State after disarming it? If not, then the subjugated State, on its reserved rights, may go out again to-morrow, and the war was a failure. The constitutional amendment fourteen is an encroachment upon the reserved rights of the States as they were before; but we cannot see how it is to be set aside except by another amendment or another civil war. It cannot be abandoned otherwise, for, with the official voucher of the Secretary of State affixed, we apprehend that it has passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Having made up their case upon these issues, it needed no prophet to tell the consequences to the Democratic party and their Presidential ticket of Seymour and Blair against Grant and Colfax.

The idea, too, that the South will yet be an independent republic is a fallacy of the epoch before the deluge. Within the last twenty years the telegraph, railways, and steamships have introduced a new testament among the nations and peoples of the earth. The old theory of a confederation of petty sovereign States is supplanted, and everywhere these new political forces of steam and electricity, together with universal education and an independent press, are operating to centralization. We have one example of this in the unification of Italy, another in the unification of the North German States, and yet another in the amendments of our Federal Constitution since the Rebellion against the pernicious dogmas of State sovereignty and reserved State rights; and these are but the beginnings of this new dispensation. With the telegraph the cities of New York and San Francisco are brought into immediate *rapport*, and with the railway the people of New York city and St. Louis are as near to each other as were New York and Saratoga fifty years ago. The splendid turnpikes radiating from the Capitol were one secret of the commanding power of the Roman empire; but with his railways and telegraphs the strength of Napoleon III at Paris reduces to a bagatelle the power of Augustus.

In a word, we are in the midst of a new age of centralization under these tremendous centralizing forces of steam and electricity, and powerful central governments embracing hundreds of thousands and millions of square miles of territory will take the places of petty municipalities and States and rickety confederations of incongruous little sovereignties. The sooner our Democratic politicians, North and South (but especially of the South), begin to build upon this idea the sooner will they begin to see daylight.

Seymour's Insincerity.

From the N. Y. Times.

A man aspiring to the Presidency should, at least, be truthful and honest in his intercourse with friends and the public. The frankness and sincerity of General Grant are among his qualifications for the office. He is known to have a mind of his own, and to be candid and outspoken in the statement of his opinions and purposes. What he says he means; what he promises to do, everybody is sure he will perform. Mr. Seymour, on the contrary, is an impersonation of insincerity. He was hollow and hypocritical in his position as Governor during the war. While professing to aid the Government, he did all he could to embarrass it. Pretending to desire the preservation of the Union, he took the side of Vallandigham and the traitors at the North who were plotting for its destruction. He denounced the object of the war while feigning solicitude for its success, derided it as a failure on the very eve of its triumph, and has ever since endeavored to frustrate its results. His whole public course in this respect wears the aspect of treachery.

The same characteristic is apparent in his struggle for the Presidency. He figured as a friend of Mr. Chase's nomination, and was instrumental in defeating it. He disclaimed all desire for his own nomination, and protested that he would not like it, then intrigued to secure it, and shed crocodile tears because his point had been carried. He insisted upon a compromise platform before the Convention, and endorsed a platform constructed by Rebels and Copperheads. The humiliating spectacle may have been occasioned by weakness, but it was weakness so near akin to duplicity that none could distinguish a difference between them.

The last stage of all reveals the continued exercise of the quality. Mr. Seymour wanted—or pretended to want—to retire, and his party managers desired that he should. He said he preferred private life, and they discovered that the weight of the ticket exceeded the strength of the Democracy. Nothing was needed to perfect a change which would at once have gratified Seymour's professed wish and relieved the party but Seymour's resignation. But he did not resign. He preferred to stick. And by way of showing how completely a candidate whom his party would like to shake off could sink that party in odium and defeat, he is performing a ten days' crusade in behalf of nullification and repudiation.

Of what avail is Seymour's rhetoric, when everybody feels that it comes from the lips only, and has not the remotest connection with the heart? He has neither sincerity nor consistency. All he now says in regard to bonds and currency is flatly contradicted by his own words, spoken before the nomination. Conviction in such a case is impossible. He talks according to the partisan requirement of the time, with not a single genuine feeling save that which prompted opposition to the war. He has been as treacherous in his dealings with Democrats about the Presidency as he has been dishonest in his discussion of the financial policy of which he is now the advocate.

What It All Means.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Even the emphatic voices of the October elections have not taught the Democratic party the real issues of the pending contest. Routed at every point of the line, they still hug the delusion that only their candidates, and not their principles, have been defeated, and at the last hour are casting about for new leaders, in the hope that when the battle is already lost they can save the field by a mere change of standard-bearers. This error may break them up forever. They are beaten, not because Seymour is of doubtful loyalty and Blair a revolutionist, but because their platform revives the very heresies which the North fought four years to overthrow. No candidate whom they could nominate could be elected on the Tammany plaform. The principles enunciated in that instrument were settled once for all at Appomattox Court House. We have no purpose either to throw away our victory, or to fight our battle over again, or to put our trust in a party which was dishonorably for peace in the midst of war, and is now traitorously for war in the midst of peace. They candidates are of comparatively little importance in this election, except so far as the represent the purposes of those who put them in nomination; and if the Democracy had any chance of success on the 3d of November it would lie not in a change of candidates, but in a change of principles.

In the same way it is a mistake to suppose that the Republican triumph is merely the triumph of a popular general. Many good Democrats, no doubt, will vote for Grant in spite of his principles, because they honor the man, though they are not in sympathy with his party. For this, among other reasons, the Republican majorities in November will be much larger than they have been in October. But we have already abundant evidence that, quite apart from personal considerations, the loyal party which stood firmly by the flag through the long dark days of the Rebellion has been true to its principles ever since, and would be true to them even were there no Grant to lead them on to victory in 1868, as he led them through the Mississippi morasses and the Virginia Wilderness. General Grant, it should be remembered, was not accepted as the Republican leader until he had given ample proof of his thorough accord with the Republican creed. Highly as we have honored him, liberally as we would have rewarded him, we felt that the election of this year was to be a great contest of ideas, which must either settle or unsettle the theory of the American Government, and either complete the work of the war or half undo it. It was not a mere test of personal popularity, like the voting at fancy fairs for the privilege of naming the prettiest girl, or bestowing a prize snuff-box. The people were alive to the importance of the issue. They demanded of the Chicago Convention an honest representative of the loyal policy; and if Grant were not such a representative, they would not vote for him. But the points of his policy, which his modest reticence had long kept in doubt, were by this time understood. He had been the first to urge a generous amnesty to the defeated Rebels, while Andrew Johnson was shrieking for the axe and the halter, and the Northern people were still inflamed by the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He had insisted upon military protection for the Southern loyalists long before Congress recognized its necessity. He had faithfully enforced the reconstruction laws, repressed the Rebel spirit wherever it broke out, and upheld with all his strength the loyal officers, like Sheridan, who had incurred the animosity of a renegade President by an honest performance of their duty. When Orr, and Brown, and Walker, and other prominent Rebels came to him for advice, he proposed to them the self-same policy which was afterwards made the very foundation of the Republican platform—speedy reconstruction on the basis of amnesty and universal suffrage. And, finally, when the great rupture between the President and Congress was completed by the removal of Mr. Stanton, Grant took his stand resolutely on the right side; and so we have recognized him ever since as the leader of the loyal hosts. When we elect him President on the 3d of November, we shall do it not to reward him for his services in the war, but because we think him the best man to complete the work which the war left unfinished.

Good-bye to Horace Greeley.

From the N. Y. World.

The measure is full! the chicken hath pipped the shell! the "blockheads" of the Loyal League have cried, "Konkx ompax! this is more than we can stand!"

Yesterday morning the indomitable Smellfungus Flapdoodle entered the field as the direct competitor of Horace Greeley. The *Morning Radical* will henceforth blow the trumpet daily with no uncertain sound about the walls of this Democratic Jericho; and the loose livers of the *Tribune*, the halters betwixt two opinions, the weak-kneed, white-hatted, unfaithful watchmen who have basely paltered with the Eternal Smash for strawberry plants and the General Post Office, may well tremble in their squash-quartered, trometied, tongueless shoes! As Democrats, we can take, of course, no vivid direct interest in this battle of the barrel-organs. As journalists we are bound to say that we doubt the absolute success of Flapdoodle. But that Flapdoodle can easily flummox the *Tribune* is clear. That newspaper, originally started in the name of several noble principles naturally entitled to the honors of small caps and double-leaded brevier, long since became the unfragrant convenience of a joint-stock association of adventurers. The earnest enthusiasts who of old made its columns as a daily crackling of thorns under a pot, the hollow-cheeked, fire-eyed reformers who never brushed their hair or went back on a revolution, the disciples of Fourier, of Wendell Phillips, and of Graham, the men who hated with an equal hate roast beef and revealed religion—these have long since shuffled off this mortal coil, or been pushed from their stools by Wall street brokers, Albany lobbyists, and Pennsylvania politicians. No one person in the *Tribune* owning stock enough to control and give purpose to its policy, and no one of its writers having force enough of brain or will to impress himself upon its columns, the paper, like a hackney-coach, has been at the beck of whoever happened to want a lift, and, like the pig which bolted in Smithfield, has perpetually "gone up all manner of streets!" It has advocated "secession" as as inalienable right of the South, and "coercion" as an imperative duty of the North; it has denounced Abraham Lincoln as a time-server and canonized him as a martyr; it has abused the New York city "ring" and glorified Orison Blunt. If it can be said for some years past to have consistently represented anything whatever, it is the consistent inconsistency of H. G., who, having got himself kicked out of the Union League Club for bailing Jefferson Davis out of prison, forthwith got himself let in again at the servants' gate by trying to push Ben Wade into the Presidency.

This sort of thing it was clear could not go on forever without "riling" the Hon of radicalism. It was the more aggravating that the guilty perpetrators began to wash their faces occasionally, to wear cotton gloves on Sunday, to drink lager-beer, to haunt the theatres, and generally to indicate a hankering after the del ghts of life. What Hume said of the ancient Puritans, and Macaulay stole from Hume to say it over again no better, is true of the modern radicals also. Praise-God Barebones and his synagogue esteemed bear-baiting heathenish and inhuman, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators. The Spencers, the Sheridan Shooks, the Fentons, and other such severe moralists of the radical party, began to loathe the *Tribune* as well as distrust it when they found H. G. revelling in the dance and slipping anacreontic personals into the *Herald*, and trolling madrigals to the gay guitar under the windows of Lexington avenue, and deserting the mush-bowls of Chappaqua for the wine-bins of the Maison Dorée, the bean-pots of the Loyal League for the Apician board of seductive Copperheads in Twenty-third street.

The climax was capped when the *Tribune* turned its back upon General Butler as a vulgar fellow of mean extraction, and applauded the nomination of a "gentleman of ancient family," a "born gentleman," a "gentleman by blood, and breeding, and associations, and position," to represent in his stead the "most pure-blooded district in America." Then Spencer arose and swore, and Sheridan shook the bag in which he puts all the internal revenue he can get, and Fenton flung himself in an agony upon his mattress. The hour of Flapdoodle had struck!

That greasy but gifted man is equal to his opportunity. He has turned a somersault from twilight into dawn. He was an *Evening Radical* while H. G. and his scribbling satellites were clinking their glasses together over Windust's groaning tables. He will be a *Morning Radical* while they are yawning away the *coma* of the misspent night upon silken cushions. Let him have a fair field, for he asks no favors, and we prophesy that the wings of Victory will flap and the doodle of Victory crow from his columns.

The Democracy Roused.

From the Boston Post.

What has occurred since the October election has done good rather than harm for the Democratic cause, if we are to judge by the vigorous renewal by the Democrats of their purpose to redeem the country. They are no more stirred by the unnatural shoutings of a half-beaten foe than by their untiring calumny. They go forward hopefully to hold up their banners, on which are inscribed the great promises of the country's future. Unfaltering, undismayed, they breast the storm of noisy opposition, confiding in their cause, devoted to their faith in free government, resolved to rid the country of all forms of tyranny, and believing that such principles as theirs are sure to stand every test and trial to the triumphant end.

The little that is yet to be overcome in order to secure victory excites to encouragement alone. Only one vote in seven hundred and fifty in Indiana. One in a hundred and forty in Pennsylvania. A reduction already of the radical majority of 45,000 in Ohio to 15,000. A gain of three Congressmen in the latter State, of one, and perhaps two, in Indiana, and of two or three in Pennsylvania. The fifteen thousand radical majority in Indiana reduced to a doubtful eight hundred. In the last Presidential election the Ohio Democrats rallied eighteen thousand stronger for McClellan than at the October election. If they do near so well this year Ohio will give her electoral vote for Seymour and Blair. These are some of the encouraging facts. That the Democracy are still able to make a sturdy fight Colfax himself is ready to admit; he says that this has been the severest political contest ever fought in Indiana. Pennsylvania was carried by the open importation of paid voters from New York, while honest naturalized citizens of Philadelphia, Germans and Irish, were turned away from the polls by the officers of a radical city government. That government was changed in the recent election, and those citizens will have their rights in November. The New York voters will likewise be kept at home. So that, with persistent exertion on the part of the Democrats, and by keeping their organization solid and streng, it is probable that Pennsylvania, on a fair poll, will cast her vote for the Union and the laws.

The addresses of the several State Central Committees—of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—testify to the new rising of the Democracy for a final effort. The appearance of our distinguished candidate himself in the field at this critical hour puts fresh hope and courage into every heart. His words at the close of the campaign are so many telling blows against radicalism. His masterly speeches are answered only with base calumnies, by journals whose faculties for argument are paralyzed by the overwhelming force of his plain statements and calm reasoning. Horatio Seymour just at this time is a host in the face of the radical army. Well may the masses who hang on his temperate and statesmanlike words cry out when he is done, "Thank God! we have a candidate who can talk!" Some of the radical papers sneeringly reply to them that the office of the Executive is not to speak but to act. Their partisan satire insults a free people. It is their own usurping party that has sought to take the last vestige of constitutional power from the President, even to the extent of preventing him from deposing office-holders who are to-day expiating their proper crimes in the penitentiaries. They would have the Executive neither act nor speak. He should be a mere dummy in their hands. As he should entertain no policy, so should he have no voice. We are proud to present to the country a candidate who can show that he has a policy and a voice together; while of his executive ability no certificate is needed.

A week finishes the work that remains for the shaping of the destinies of this country for a future whose length no human eye can pretend to measure. In that brief time the Democracy should work as they never worked before; not altogether with processions and music, but by argument, by reason, by persuasion; with earnestness, with a devoted love for free institutions, with a zeal that refuses to give way on a single point, for the labor and industry of the country, for equality and lightened taxes, for economy and retrenchment, for a restored Union under the permanent protection of law, for the latest posterity that shall rise up to bless us. Again to the breach, then! and this time let us carry the enemy's works! No country, free or not, can hope for a long existence with its fairest substance thus wantonly wasted and destroyed by a faction whose whole conception of liberty is the liberty to do what they will.

EDUCATIONAL.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
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JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
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EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Departmen U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OWEN L. JONES, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, late of the firm of MATTHEW H. ROWE and OWEN L. JONES, late doing business under the firm of ROWE & JONES, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the third day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 520 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A meeting will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of November, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, October 29, 1868.
{SEAL}
G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 10 2 1w3t

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1868.

This is to give notice: That on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM B. BARRETT, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 520 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, before WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
10 21 w3t U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept Dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 78

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BO

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufa

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID E. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40's	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125 625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,300 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,350 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, $1,102,802 50 Cost, $1,069,679 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5676 00; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103,017 10	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	103,315 62
		$1,507,603 15

DIRECTORS

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel F. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John B. Perkins,	John R. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	J. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	L. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 3 1

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCA

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHAN

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BO

BON WHISKIES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829---CHARTER PERPETU

Franklin Fire Insurance

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STRE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 00.

CAPITAL $400,00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,80
PREMIUMS 1,184,84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,593 22 ..... INCOME FOR $856,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Ter

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 1

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETU

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furnit etc., for limited periods, and permanently on bu ings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for m than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses h been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—T PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual— 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squ

This Company, favorably known to the commun for over forty years, continues to insure against l or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildin either permanently or for a limited time. Also Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise ge rally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fu is invested in the most careful manner, which enab them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 8

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT.

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
FREE GALLERY.
8 10

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNE would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so co structed as to at once command itself to general favo being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It very simple in its construction, and is perfectly a tight, reliefs of all having no pipes or drums to taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with sprig flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from t same weight of coal than any furnace now in us The hygrometric condition of the air as produced b my new arrangement of evaporation will at once d monstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace th will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparat would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagl

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1123 and 1125 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-boa Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alwa on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALL located, within two squares of the Continent and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A passenger on the through train from Washington to New York had fifteen hundred dollars stolen from one of his pockets at the depot in West Philadelphia, on Monday night.

—There were received at the Farmers' Market during the week:—Loads of hay, 584; straw, 41. Prime Timothy, per 100 lbs., $1·35a1·40; mixed, $1·25a1·30; inferior, $1·15a1·20; straw, $1·40a1·50.

—Thomas Worley, forty years old, died yesterday at the Sixth District Station House. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death from intemperance was rendered.

—The second-story room of Mr. Philip Kumber's house, No. 1026 Sansom street, was entered on Saturday evening, and bank bills to the amount of $1600 and checks to the value of $300 taken from a bureau drawer. The robber made his escape over a fence in the rear.

—Last evening the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, was crowded on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Young People's Association connected with the church. The exercises were varied, embracing a voluntary on the organ, anthem by the choir, singing of hymns, prayer, addresses, etc.

—A constable of Mahanoy City, in this State, arrested yesterday, at No. 705 Callowhill street, Rosanna Foust, a young woman, on the charge of infanticide. She obtained permission to retire to another room, upon the representation that she wanted to make some change in her clothing, and succeeded in effecting her escape. When the constable made search for her she could not be found.

—The Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, during the past year, have distributed 53,000 English, 8331 German, and 161 French, in all 63,492 tracts throughout the city, 6000 tracts of different languages along the Delaware and Schuylkill, among the seamen and on board of vessels leaving this port; 10 Bibles have been given to the destitute; 24 children gathered into schools; 200 visits made by missionaries; and 14 persons signed the pledge.

—The weavers in some of the large establishments in Kensington, engaged in the manufacture of checks and linsey woolsey goods, ceased operations yesterday. The strike was caused by the employers cutting down the wages fifteen cents on the piece. It was stated by some of the operatives that some six weeks since there was an unusual demand for the goods in question, and the prices advanced fifteen cents a cut or piece. Since then the demand has fallen off; hence the desire on the part of the manufacturers to lessen the wages. In consequence of the strike the manufactories of James Long, at Second and Oxford streets; Craig & Brothers, of the Star Mill, at Howard and Jefferson streets; Stinson & Irvin, of the Columbia Mills, at Howard street and Columbia avenue; and Porter & Dickey, of the Park Mills, at Howard and Norris streets, have suspended operations. About five hundred hands, male and female, it is said, are out of employment by the strike.

—Colonel R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore, Md., addressed an immense audience last evening at Concert Hall. He made an expose of the course of the Northern Democracy, and fastened upon them the odium of the evils under which we are now suffering. He showed, step by step, how they aided the Democrats of the South. Mr Buchanan knew the plans of Jefferson Davis as fast as they were matured. He may not have done all that the Rebels asked him to do, but he did all that his pluck would allow. He and Jeremiah Black and Governor Seymour believed that the South possessed all the governing powers of the nation, and thought that they were bound to maintain an ascendancy over a people who were devoted to trade. How much they were mistaken would be demonstrated next week by the verdict of the ballot-box.

—William Gross, who is known as one of the professional vouchers in the Supreme Court, was yesterday before Alderman Jones, charged with perjury. Charles Myers, of No. 214 Juniper street, a German by birth, whom Gross assisted in making a Democratic voter, appeared before the magistrate, and made oath to the effect that he was naturalized on the 30th of September last; that Gross came to his (witness') house, and asked him to go and get out his citizen's papers, saying he would make it all right; that he went to the Supreme Court and applied for his papers, and that Gross vouched for him. Witness further stated that he had not been acquainted with Gross but two weeks previous to this. Prothonotary Snowden was present at the hearing. He recognized Gross as having vouched for several persons. The accused was held in $2000 bail to answer.

Domestic Affairs.

—Union gain in Ohio, 14,389.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¼.

—Republican majority in Ohio, 17,372.

—Horatio Seymour "spoke his piece" at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday afternoon.

—Extensive robberies have been discovered in the Canada Post Office Department.

—The *State Journal*, a new Republican paper, has just been started in Richmond, Va.

—Louis Metzger fired his home, in St. Louis, yesterday morning, and then shot himself.

—Peekskill has been selected as the crossing point for the Hudson river suspension bridge.

—Several buildings and factories were burned at Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday, involving a loss of $35,000.

—Frank Blair delivered another set speech last night, before the Tammany Hall Democrats, New York.

—San Francisco experienced another earthquake shock on Monday night, frightening the citizens but causing no damage.

—Seymour, yesterday, at Columbus, Ohio, disclaimed any desire for office. Why, then, is he "swinging around the circle"?

—The steamship Wyoming, Captain Jacob Teal, arrived last evening from Savannah, with a heavy freight list and a number of passengers.

—The Republican members of the Oregon Legislature have resigned, thus leaving the House without a quorum. Much excitement prevails.

—The official vote in Ohio at the late general election is as follows:—Sherwood (Rep.) 267,061; Hubbard (Dem.), 249,689. Republican majority, 17,372.

—Dr. Rufus Bicknell's funeral takes place this afternoon, from the residence of his son-in-law, Henry E. Rood, No. 3919 Chestnut street, West Philadelphia.

—Hon. John P. Kennedy's declaration in favor of his country and his country's preserver, General Grant, and Providence, has created a stir in Maryland, and will produce good fruits next Tuesday.

—General Schofield, Secretary of War, has telegraphed to General Rousseau, at New Orleans, "to take such action as may be necessary to preserve peace and good order and protect the lives and property of citizens."

—Further disturbances took place in New Orleans yesterday, during which several persons of both colors were killed. Governor Warmouth has officially requested that no more political processions shall take place before the election.

—The people of Norristown and Montgomery county in general will hold a grand Republican jubilee to-morrow evening, at Norristown. The Invincibles will be there, and the houses of all loyal citizens will be illuminated.

—In Baltimore the election of to-day causes but little interest, the Union men declining, for the most part, to have anything to do with it. As a consequence, we will have to-night and to-morrow morning a "Great Democratic Victory" announced in huge black capitals, with perhaps a "rooster" or two to head the news and editorial columns of our Seymour contemporaries, just as they did for West Virginia.

Foreign Affairs.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—Reverdy Johnson was last night entertained at a banquet given by Mayor Whiteley, at the Town Hall. In the course of a speech he said he did not know how the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England; he was sanguine of their approval, but would accept their censure with Christian resignation.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Light shocks of earthquake were felt at various places in Cork county, Ireland, yesterday.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27.—The house of a Mr. Wigmore, near Cork, was entered last night by a body of men, supposed to be Fenians, and robbed of a quantity of arms and ammunition.

HAVRE, Oct. 27.—The closing exercises of the great Marine Exposition are taking place here to-day, and the markets are not open for business, it being a general holiday.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 27.—John Bright opened the Parliamentary canvass here last night, by addressing an immense meeting of citizens.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has invited the American Minister to visit their city and partake of their hospitalities.

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Imperial Government has issued a manifesto concerning the administration of the kingdom. After passing in review the various reforms decided on by the late Central Junta, they proceed to argue in favor of the decentralization of administrative power, and conclude by promising to render a faithful account of their doings to the constitutional Cortes.

Some Spaniards, of advanced liberal ideas, advise the sale of Cuba to the United States as the most direct and speedy method of solving the question of the abolition of slavery.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.—The Ministerial bill, fixing the basis as to numbers and equipment for army and navy when on a war footing, after much opposition, has been passed by the Reichsrath. It said that Baron von Beust gave the members a secret reason for the passage of the bill, which caused it to be carried through, and this reason creates some uneasiness.

It is asserted that in a speech in secret session urging the adoption of the measure, the Prime Minister alluded to the good relations which existed between Austria and the other great powers, but intimated that in the event of a rupture between Prussia and France, Austria must be ready to guard her own neutrality.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Captain-General Lersundi to-day received a telegram reporting that a battle had been fought between the regular troops and the insurgents on the Contremaistre river. The latter were defeated, losing many horses and three prisoners. The insurgents carried off their killed and wounded.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Congressional Returns.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 27.—The following are the official returns of the Congressmen elected in this State, as filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth:—

FIRST DISTRICT.		SECOND DISTRICT.	
Benj. L. Berry, R..	8,408	Chas. O'Neill, R....	14,533
S. J. Randall, D...	14,745	T. B. Florence, D...	11,913
Majority.....	6,337	Majority.....	2,620
THIRD.		FOURTH.	
Leonard Myers, R..	15,729	W. D. Kelley, R....	17,107
John Moffett, D....	13,856	J. B. Nicholson, D..	15,248
Majority.....	127	Majority.....	1,859
FIFTH.		SIXTH.	
C. N. Taylor, R.....	13,158	J. Breitenbach, R.	12,568
J. R. Reading, D...	13,199	Jno. D. Stiles, D....	15,243
Majority.....	41	Majority.....	2,679
SEVENTH.		EIGHTH.	
W. Townsend, R....	12,771	H. S. Eckert, R.....	7,472
R. Monaghan, D....	9,481	J. L. Getz.....	13,737
Majority.....	3,290	Majority.....	6,266
NINTH.		TENTH.	
O. J. Dickey, R.....	14,993	H. L. Cake, R.....	12,501
H. B. Swarr, D.....	8,689	Jas. J. Conner, D...	12,276
Majority.....	6,319	Majority.....	225
ELEVENTH.		TWELFTH.	
John Torry, R.....	10,323	Theo. Strong, R....	14,898
D. M. Van Auken..	17,928	G. Woodward, D...	16,687
Majority.....	7,605	Majority.....	1,789
THIRTEENTH.		FOURTEENTH.	
N. Mercur, R.....	12,723	J. B. Packer, R.....	15,598
V. U. E. Piolett, D	12,412	J. F. Knipe, D.....	12,902
Majority.....	311	Majority.....	2,696
FIFTEENTH.		SIXTEENTH.	
Samuel Small, R...	12,519	John Cessna, R.....	13,653
R. Haldeman, D....	15,818	F. Kimmell, D.....	13,509
Majority.....	3,299	Majority.....	144
SEVENTEENTH.		EIGHTEENTH.	
D. J. Morrell, R....	12,100	W. Armstrong, R.	16,760
J. P. Linton, D.....	11,006	L. A. Mackey, D...	14,732
Majority.....	1,094	Majority.....	2,028
NINETEENTH.		TWENTIETH.	
G. W. Schofield, R.	16,922	G. Gilfillan, R.....	18,079
R. Brown, D.....	14,355	R. DeFrance, D.....	16,267
Majority.....	2,548	Majority.....	1,812
TWENTY-FIRST.		TWENTY-SECOND.	
John Covode, R....	13,766	Jas. Schegley, R...	15,175
H. D. Foster, D.....	13,807	A. Burtt, D.....	10,696
Majority.....	41	Majority.....	4479
TWENTY-THIRD.		TWENTY-FOURTH.	
D. Phelps, R.....	16,095	J. B. Donley, R.....	13,860
L. Mitchell, D.....	11,046	D. Crawford, D.....	12,737
Majority.....	5049	Majority.....	1123

The Conference Judges of the Twenty-first district have divided in their returns—the Indiana Conferees presenting returns electing John Covode, and the Westmoreland and Fayette Conferees presenting returns electing Henry D. Foster. These conflicting returns are in the hands of the Governor. In our table we only give the votes of the counties as returned by the County Judges.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.

General Grant.

A letter was received yesterday from General Grant, saying that he would not return to Washington for some time, and certainly not till after the election. Parties here are arranging a grand reception for him, but it is understood he is opposed to any public demonstration on his return.

Commissioner Rollins

has recommended to Secretary McCulloch that Spencer Kirby be appointed Supervisor for the Southern district of New York. The Commissioner has decided that hotel and restaurant keepers whose sales of liquors amount to over $25,000 a year must place themselves in the category of wholesale dealers, and must therefore exhibit the sign of wholesale dealers, according to the provisions of the law.

The Louisiana Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Despatches were received at the War Department this morning from General Rousseau, giving an account of the disturbances in New Orleans and St. Bernard parish yesterday, which do not differ materially from the published accounts by the Associated Press. Secretary Schofield this afternoon telegraphed to General Rousseau the following instructions:—

To General L. H. Rousseau, New Orleans:—Your despatch of the 26th inst., forwarding the Message of the Governor of Louisiana, and asking instruction, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Secretary of War.

FROM PRINCETON.

More About the Inauguration of Dr. McCosh.

PRINCETON, Oct. 27.—Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises crowds had assembled in the neighborhood of the church, and as soon as the doors were thrown open the galleries were filled to excess. The fashion and beauty of Princeton and the surrounding country were present.

About half-past 12 o'clock the procession arrived at the college chapel, where the exercises of inauguration were held, and the body of the spacious hall was at once filled. The professors, speakers, and officers seated themselves upon the platform, and music gave step to the remainder of the procession which entered.

As soon as silence reigned, Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New Jersey, the presiding officer, with a few introductory remarks opened the exercises. A noticeable incident of the occasion was the carrying in upon the platform, on a chair, of Dr. Warren Scott, who graduated from the institution seventy three years ago. The Marshals of the procession, from Philadelphia, were as follows:—John Cochran, James H. Heverin, Joseph K. McCammon, William Wetherill.

The programme as already sent was followed in the inaugural ceremonies.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Transatlantic Steamship Line.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A new steamship line has been established to run between this port and Italian ports. The steamers belonging to the line are the Camilla, Roxana, Miranda, Palmyra, Statira, and Cabrina. The ships are first-class English screw steamers, built expressly for the Mediterranean trade; and it is expected that the passage to a port in Italy will be made in about twenty days. One of the steamers of this line has left Naples for this port. A return trip will be made about the 20th of November. If sufficient freight offers, the steamers will sail direct for Italy, otherwise they will touch at England. At present steamers will leave every two weeks, but after the 1st of January it is intended to make weekly trips.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lincoln are to live in Chicago.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 25 | MOON SETS....8 23
SUN SETS....5 02 | HIGH WATER....11 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUERY, SAMUEL E. STOKES. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	9
Pereire	Havre	New York	Oct.	10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	13
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	14
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	14
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	15

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Oct.	29
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	31
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct.	31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct.	31
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	3
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Nov.	3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct.	29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct.	31
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Oct.	31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov.	5
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov.	6
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov.	10
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov.	14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Aurora, Utley, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, Boston, Captain.
Schr G. S. Adams, Baker, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, Warren, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr H. A. Rogers Frambes, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Lookout, Shaw, Salem, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Kleulse, Nutter, Apponang, do.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. Capes, Cummings, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Lizzie A. Watson, Watson, Boston, do.
Schr Wm. Walker, Reeves, Boston, do.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Lawson, Boston, do.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, Boston, do.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salisbury, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Armenia, Cole, Georgetown, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Martha, Smith, Belfast, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. Keen, Robinson, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Bines, Craig, Millville, Mulford & Reeves.
Schr Clara Merrick, Menigomery, Lynn.
Schr J. S. Terry, Rainier, Providence.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Salisbury.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, from Boston.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, 5 days from Portland, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Benj. Sheppard, Williams, 5 days from Nantucket river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Battle Sampson, Blake, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Vapor, Bogart, from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, from Provincetown, with fish to A. S. Hughes.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, from Boston.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Boston.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Boston.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from Boston.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from Boston.
Schr Martha, Smith, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Gibson, Resolett, from Boston.
Schr A. Devereux, Rich, from Boston.
Schr Franconia, Treworgy, from Boston.
Schr Geo. W. Krebs, Carlisle, from Georgetown.
Schr Clara Jane Parker, from Apponaug.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, from Orient.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, from Salisbury.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, from Wilmington, Del.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Providence.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Providence.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, from Providence.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fish, from New Bedford.
Schr Rose Craig, from Millville.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, from Norwich.
Schr J. S. Terry, Rainor, from New York.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Tutt, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Brother's Pride, Smith, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence for Wilmington, N. C., was passed 25th or 26th inst., off Cape Lookout.

Barque Dirigo, Morrison, hence for Rotterdam, sailed from Cowes 14th inst.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, from Portland for Philadelphia, returned to Holmes' Hole 24th inst.

Brig Circassian, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Brig Rollerton, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Brigs Kosmos, Parsons, and Princeton, Wells, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Brig Tuba, Reed, for Turk's Island and Philadelphia, sailed from Mayaguez 3d inst.

Brig Amy A. Lane, Carver, hence, at Portland 23th instant.

Brig Leo, Wilson, hence, at Bremerhaven 9th inst.

Schrs Mary Fletcher, Tracey; Sarah Clark, Griffin; and Rose n. Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.

Schr Lamartine, Salisbury, from Philadelphia for Winterport, Me., put into Holmes' Hole on Friday, and proceeded. Lost chain and anchor in the Delaware.

Schr Willie Dill, English, cleared at Wilmington, N. C, 24th inst. for Philadelphia, with 89,000 feet of lumber.

Schrs D. S. Siner, Huntley; E. Magee, Smith; M. Riley, Riley; M. Tilton, Miller; and Thomas Clyde, Scull, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.

Schrs D. Gifford, Jirrell; Othello, Eldridge; and Samuel Fish, Steele, hence, at Salem 25th inst.

Schrs A. M. Lee, Woolsey; Jane S. Merservey, Merservey; and Lizzie D. Small, White, from Boston; and Henrietta Young, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schrs Jos. Porter, Burrows, hence for Dighton; Crisis, Owen, do for Norwich; and R. W. Brown, Osborn do. for Fall River, at New York 26th inst.

Schrs Asa Eldridge, Smith; Henry May, Rackett; Charles Carstairs, Price; Elizabeth Horner, Evergreen, Bellows; and E. H. Atwood, Higgins, all hence for Providence, at New York 26th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It has been the practice of most vessels making a harbor in Newport, for many years, to throw the ashes and cinders from their stoves into the waters of the harbor. This, in the course of time, has amounted to several hundred cartloads, tending to very materially lessen the depth of water in the harbor. There is a statute prohibiting this, the penalty for violation being a fine of not less than twenty dollars. The Harbor Master at that port gives notice, for the information of mariners, that he shall, after the 1st day of November, 1868, prosecute every violation of this statute that comes to his knowledge.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH BUYERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase

CHINA, GLASS,

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COMMON WARES

OF

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 707 CHESNUT Street,

9 28 mwf2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, } 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
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9 2wfm8mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
85 No. 434 RACE Street.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 12 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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ESLER & BROTHER,

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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 2 2m

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RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

WIRE GUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

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THE OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

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PETER A. KEYSER,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER,
TREASURER.
H. H. WAINWRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

MANAGERS,
EVAN RANDOLPH,
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
MARTIN LANDENBERGER,
RICHARD C. RIDGWAY,
RICHARD J. DOBBINS,
PETER A. KEYSER,
CHARLES H. MUIRHEID,
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.

THE "OLD OAKS" CEMETERY

Is situated on the Township Line road, at the intersection of Nicetown lane, and embraces Sixty-nine Acres of romantically beautiful land. It is the estate known for many years as "Old Oaks," late the country seat of John Tucker, Esq.

The name is taken from the great number and unusual thrift and beauty of the majestic "Old Oak" trees now growing on the property, and which lend to it a charm and appearance of permanency peculiarly in harmony with the purposes to which the ground is dedicated.

No better selection of a location for a Cemetery could have been made. All the advantages possessed by each of the other Cemeteries are combined in this. It is central in situation, and easily accessible by good roads from all directions; it is perfectly convenient to and is but a short distance from Germantown, Manyunk, Nicetown, Frankford, and Bridesburg, and can be reached from all parts of the City of Philadelphia by means of Broad street, which is now the most attractive and commanding in appearance of any avenue not only in this city, but in the whole country, and which is free from those interruptions and delays which render private travel on most of our highways not only disagreeable but often dangerous.

It extends for long distances on both Nicetown lane and the Township Line road, and will have three main and ornamental gateways, so as to afford facilities for ingress and egress from all directions, and the drives through the place, and all the approaches to it are so arranged that its embellishments and superior advantages cannot fail to be at once seen and appreciated by the visitor.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make "Old Oaks" the most beautiful Cemetery in America, and the artificial decorations, the lakes, drives, walks, and horticultural ornamentation will give it an appearance unsurpassed by any other ever brought to public notice, and will tend to allay the feeling of gloom often caused by the sombre and funereal aspect so prevalent in Cemeteries generally.

The Buildings on the property are well known as the most costly and handsome ever erected by private capital. The Mansion will be used in part as a Chapel, and the surroundings beautified in keeping with the character of the place; in a word, the Proprietors wish to do away with the feeling of repulsiveness so often associated with Graveyards and Charnel Houses, and hold out every inducement to the friends and relatives of the departed to visit the grounds which contain relics so precious to them.

The "Old Oaks" will be made an object of interest to strangers, as well as residents of Philadelphia, and while the solemnity of the scene will not be violated, yet the impression will be conveyed that death is a mere separation, and that those who have fought "life's battle" are only resting from their labors, and are always kept alive in the memory of their survivors.

The grounds will be open to Visitors at all hours during the day. The office of the Company is at

No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

ROOM No. 1,

Where maps and plans of the Cemetery can be seen, applications made for lots, and any desired information given. 10 24 6t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12 4p

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz.:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed Sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
20,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 2, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—

42,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats 1oot.
2,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc. etc.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 28 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE

FOR

TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,

GRAND COMBINATION OF DOUBLE COMPANY,

Mr H. L. BATEMAN desires to announce that he will commence a brief season of Opera Bouffe performances (consisting of twelve nights only), at the Academy of Music, on

MONDAY, Nov. 9,

when he will have the pleasure of introducing, for the first time, to the musical community of Philadelphia, the celebrated Opera by J. Offenbach,

Evening Telegraph

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NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1868.

"Two Dollars Apiece."

LEGAL investigations in New York have established the fact that "two dollars a piece" is the standard price charged for certificates of naturalization by an authorized agent of the Democratic party. "No questions are asked." It does not make the slightest difference how recently the applicant for citizenship has arrived upon our shores, or what is his name or character, for the forms may be filled up with the names of the latest importation of prize-fighters, pickpockets, or burglars as easily as with the patronymics of honest citizens. An exchange in the interior of this State announces that similar documents have recently been offered for sale at the ridiculously low sum of fifty cents, and there are some districts in which the local leaders have been liberally supplied with the necessary papers free of expense. Every form of fraud and rascality is employed to swell the list o Democratic voters with the names of persons disqualified by law. The gross neglect (to call it by no harsher name) of the highest legal tribunal of this State, or rather of its Democratic judges and officers, was painfully attested by the investigations which preceded the October election. Certificates of citizenship were issued by the thousand, under the seal of the Court, to parties whose real status was not properly investigated.

The accidental discovery of a batch of blank naturalization papers leaves little doubt that many similar documents were in circulation, and in Democratic precincts every possible facility for their use was offered. These facts are now so trite that we would not repeat them here except for the purpose of directing attention to the crimes involved in these proceedings, and to the virtual confession of the Democratic leaders that without the aid of these crimes their organization would speedily be destroyed. Naturalization papers issued by a court without proper inquiry affirm, under judicial sanction, a fact which may not, and in many cases actually does not, exist. The seal of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania should be as sacred as the oath of a private citizen. Yet what would Judges Thompson and Sharswood think of a witness swearing positively to the existence of facts about which he knew no more than they know of the real right of the thousands of persons naturalized under their direction to exercise the privileges of American citizens? Passing from the painful spectacle of judicial recklessness, the New York investigations have disclosed the mode in which wholesale perjuries are committed to promote Democratic triumphs. Serviceable witnesses are found to attest under oath the continued residence and good character of men whom they had never seen, and when necessary a double perjury is committed by a false personification of the candidate for citizenship. All these frauds and crimes still failing to fill the ranks of the Democracy as rapidly as they are depleted by the desertions of intelligent and patriotic men who become conscious of the dangerous designs of its leaders, blank naturalization papers, with forged signatures and stolen or forged seals attached, are manufactured, and the names of the "carpet-baggers" who arrived in the very last cargo from Europe, and who have had no chances whatever to learn in how slight a degree the Democratic party represents truly democratic principles, are inserted in these documents. These crimes are not only forbidden by the laws against forgery and perjury, but an act of Congress provides that a punishment of five thousand dollars fine, and five years' penitentiary imprisonment shall be inflicted on those who manufacture or use forged or fraudulent naturalization papers. The dupes of the Democracy are prompted to commit a crime whose magnitude they scarcely realize. The essential feature of republican government is that *bona-fide* citizens shall rule. The introduction of an unauthorized and illegal element into our political contests not only involves an infraction of important statutes, but it aims a deadly blow at the central principle of democratic institutions and at the most sacred recess of our political temple. And yet, at this moment, the fortunes of the once proud Democracy are reduced to so desperate a condition that they have no other resource! We know what they did to carry Philadelphia, in the vain hope that these dark deeds would carry Pennsylvania. Similar crimes have been perpetrated, on a still larger scale, to carry New York city by a majority that will counterbalance the Republican majorities of the rural districts of the State of New York. If these crimes had not been committed, Grant's majorities in the North would have reached many hundreds of thousands; and in spite of them his triumph is so well assured that the Democracy are forced to acknowledge it in advance, and to send their Presidential candidate out on a stumping tour at the eleventh hour, to personally assure the people that he is still a live applicant for their suffrages.

The Consciousness of Wrong.

WHEN a man commences to address you by vehement assertions that he is an honest man, it is not unnatural for you to infer that there is some cause why he should fear that you should think he was not. So is it when an agent reiterates his belief that his conduct will meet with approval; he betrays a lurking consciousness that there is some ground for its being condemned. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in his speech last night at the Liverpool banquet, gave the strongest basis for a general belief that he knows he has been misrepresenting the American people. He said he did not know how the people of the United States would regard his conduct since he had been in England. He was sanguine of their approval, but would accept their censure with Christian resignation.

We have no doubt, after such an utterance, that Mr. Johnson knows, and has known all along, that in the course of conduct he has adopted he has been acting in a manner which will be discussed and disapproved by the great body of the American people. The more we think over the line of policy it has pleased him to pursue, the more and more convinced are we that he should be recalled, and an American, and not a worshipper of England, sent in his place. It is pitiable for us to read the humble tone, the suavity and earnestness of that official in his efforts to conciliate the British lion. He does not spare himself, to be sure. He abases himself as well as his country. When the free-thinking and free-acting people of the United States remember that Mr. Johnson courted an introduction *to* Mr. Laird, and was *presented to* that gentleman as if he was the superior, the spirit of the ex-Senator from Maryland can be calculated. Had we had a man there who in reality was a representative of American sentiment, not only would he not have sought an introduction to the builder of the *Alabama*, but, if that gentleman had asked for a presentation, would have refused to receive him. This line of conduct would have been applauded by the people of the United States, and we would have felt that, even if a coolness did result between the embassy and the Marquis of Hastings, and men of that class, the result would have been gratifying. We do not want the friendship of such men; we do not want their acquaintance; we would rather have their open enmity than their false love, and Mr. Johnson missed a rare opportunity of showing the real spirit of the American people.

It is true, as we said before, that Mr. Johnson should have a public reception on his return home, but from the "plug-uglies" and the "blood-tubs" of his native city. "Maryland, my Maryland," honors her favorite son. Let her receive him once more to her heart. He represents most truly the sycophantic Democracy of that State, who bowed before the dictation of a Rebel aristocracy. He represents them truly; but as to the free and proud people of the North, he is not their representative in spirit, sentiment, or conduct.

The Payment of City Warrants.

WE some weeks ago alluded to the difficulties under which the City Treasurer labors under the existing law, which requires him to pay warrants in the order of their numbers, and of the serious annoyance and inconvenience to which warrant-holders are subjected. We had hoped that Councils would have done something before this to remedy the matter. The Treasurer has now over $300,000 in his hands, and the warrants of school-teachers, policemen, and others who are dependent on their salaries for their bread and butter are being sold at a heavy discount in the streets because the Treasurer is prohibited from paying them when they are presented. The existing law is well intentioned, but it has created a greater difficulty than the one it was designed to remedy. Councils will meet tomorrow afternoon, and we again earnestly urge this matter on their consideration. Mr. Piersol's hands have been tied ever since he has been in office, and we think that the arrangements for the payment of warrants might satisfactorily be allowed to remain under his directions, and subject to such rules as his experience may suggest as expedient. Councils ought either to repeal the present ordinance regulating the payment of warrants altogether, or they should adopt an amendment to it putting a reasonable limit to the time during which the holders of numbered warrants will be entitled to the benefits of the arrangement. This is a very serious matter to many persons who receive salaries from the city, and we earnestly urge that some measures for relieving the embarrassments of the Treasurer as well as the creditors of the city shall be adopted by Councils without further delay.

A Truthful Address.

THE address of the Republican National Executive Committee, of which Mr. Claflin is Chairman, is published this morning, and it is certainly a most admirable address. In one paragraph we find a summing up of the attitude and present purposes of the Democratic party. It says:—

"The Democratic party, entering into the campaign with practical repudiation on its banner and a determination to reopen the whole question of reconstruction, by declaring all acts relating thereto null and void, has met with signal defeat in the States holding elections in October. Aroused by the positive condemnation of its policy, it now seeks to change its candidates and to deny its purposes as declared in its platform."

In these few words we find the key-note to the present attitude of the Democratic party. They have unmasked their designs in all their hideous reality. They have exposed themselves to the public gaze, and the people have seen what manner of men they are. The result was the defeat of the Democracy in October. In their desperation they now seek to change the issues, and appear before us with characters utterly different from those which they had previously assumed to possess. Richard takes off his helmet and appears before the footlights as the innocent old peasant. Will the people be deceived by so hollow a farce, so transparent a deception? We believe not, and the address of the Committee goes far towards showing the deception in its true light.

—November 12 is Thanksgiving day in Nova Scotia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GHOSTS OF PERFUMES WOULD BE the proper appellation for the evanescent odors of the day. PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO" differs from these all in three essential points:—It is infinitely richer, infinitely purer, and infinitely more lasting and refreshing than any other floral extract American or European. Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

THE SECOND ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE, in aid of the Home for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 29, 1868 commencing at 8 o'clock. A number of beautiful pieces will be sung by a company of nearly one thousand children, under direction of Prof. W. G. Fischer. Standing Tickets and Tickets for Amphitheatre, 50 cents each, to be had at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH St. [10 21 5t

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets,

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12* THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HICKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet of library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE use of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the whole system. Tonic and palatable. No. 602 ARCH Street and No. 418 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 3 stuth 1m*

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL.

GENERAL ADAM E. KING,

OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

AND OTHERS,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 28,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. 1t

THE LADIES ARE SPECIALLY INVITED.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 19.

I. The Club will assemble at headquarters WEDNESDAY, October 28 1868 at 5 o'clock P. M sharp, to proceed to SALEM, N. J. Cars will leave Camden at 6 o'clock, precisely.

II. Tickets for the round trip SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, to be had at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of the 28th.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, }

10 27 2t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 20.

I. The Club will assemble at the DEPOT, NINTH and GREEN Streets, THURSDAY, October 29th, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., *sharp*, to proceed to

NORRISTOWN.

Train will leave at 7:30 precisely.

II. Tickets for round trip FIFTY CENTS—for sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., the 29th instant.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, }

10 28 2t

Great Fall in Great Fall Clothing!

We began to sell so fast
All our Clothing for the Fall,
That we thought we wouldn't have
Any more at all,
To accommodate the crowds
Of busy people a'l,
Who came rushing for the goods
To our GREAT BROWN HALL!

But we knew it wouldn't do
To have no clothes at all
For the folks who came to buy
At our GREAT BROWN HALL.
So we kept the mill a going,
And we set to work, and got
Another and a bigger,
And a more tremendous lot.

And now again we're ready,
And we still enjoy the fun
Of the mighty crowds of people
As they run, run, run,
In a driving sort of hurry,
Crowding, more and more,
For Fall and Winter Clothing,
To our GREAT BROWN STORE.

Rush along, busy people; we are ready for you, as fast as you come.
A SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR EVERYBODY.
PRICES EXACTLY TO SUIT YOU.
Come and see for yourself.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARKE, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

WILLIAMS. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS.
MANUFACTURED BY SHOENBERGER & CO.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 26 1m rp*

BOARDING IN GERMANTOWN.—BOARD, with four large and well-furnished rooms at No 68 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown. Reference required. 10 27 4t*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW READY IN

WINDOW SHADES,

IN

LACE CURTAINS,

IN

Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,

S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,

Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 4 23 wswfp

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Will be sold at Public sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three-story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia, and three hours from New York. Lawn on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beach, every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Piano-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc etc.

Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale may apply to

T. S. & C. B. FLETCHER,
10 19 mwf DELANCO, N. J.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24 tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS location—Four-story Store No. 218 ARCH Street. Possession 1st of January. Apply on the premises. 10 27 5t*

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 2

THE GREAT

RURAL CEMETERY,

MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,

MOUNT MORIAH,

by geographical position, is

FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,

and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, No. 1336 GIRARD Avenue, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

And get a Brilliant and Lasting Shine by using

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

BOOT POLISH.

A small particle of this superior Blacking, the size of a large pin head, when mixed with water is sufficient to make a brilliant and lasting shine for a full-grown Boot.

TRY IT. SOLD EVERYWHERE 10 23 wslm4p

FINE ARTS.

Established by Vito Viti, 1815.

VITI BROS. (late Vito Viti & Sons), Importers of Italian Carrara Marble Monumental Statuary, Urns, Monuments, Fountains, Parlor and Garden Statuary, French Composition and Real Bronze Groupes and Figures, Finest Parisian Ormolu and Gilt 21-day Clocks, Bisquet Figures, Alabaster Ornaments and Statuary, etc., etc.

Particular attention given to special importation of Marble Statuary of all descriptions; and having direct correspondence with the principal studios of Italy, enables them to import at the lowest rates. Designs of all Monumental objects of art can be seen at their office, No. 149 South FRONT Street, above WALNUT.

10 26 mwf 3t

WHITHOUSE'S EATING HOUSE, NO. 42 S. SECOND Street and No. 31 STRAWBERRY Street, is now RE-OPEN under the firm of FUREY & WHITEHOUSE. We respectfully solicit your patronage, as every attention will be paid to render entire satisfaction.

10 27 2t* FUREY & WHITEHOUSE.

PEACH TREES BY THE THOUSAND—Apple, Pear, Cherry, and Plum Trees, Dwarf and Standard, large size. Trees delivered in the city without charge. Address J. PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J. Catalogues gratis. 10 27 3t*

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

SOLID SILVER.

The increasing demand for Elegant and Artistic Silver Wares has decided us to open our New Establishment with a larger and superior stock to any hitherto shown in Philadelphia, and with that view have taken the SPECIAL AGENCY for the Sterling Solid Silver Wares of the CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Silver Wares of this justly celebrated Company are now universally acknowledged to be superior in quality, good taste, and finish to any Silver Goods produced in this country.

Every desirable Silver Article manufactured by the CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be found in our cases, and a succession of future novelties has been arranged for as fast as they can be made from time to time.

BAILEY & CO.,

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,

Special Agency for the Sterling Solid Silver Wares

OF

THE CORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29 In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.—Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. Is entirely vegetable and harmless, and is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price fifty cents per box. Pamphlet free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the United States Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.
O. T. EDGAR.

From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
JOSEPH MAYO,
Warden of the N. H. State Prison.

A Banker's Testimony.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
WALTER MANN,
1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is curing all my friends. H. BLACKSTONE.

A Clergyman's Testimony.—One Box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.
Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER,
Kelley's Station, Pa.

From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire or tobacco is removed. W. L. WAIT, Jr.

From the "Southern Home Journal," Baltimore, Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Ed.

Sold by all Druggists. [10 23 wfm13t5p

(Trademark x Copyrighted.)

PRINTERS' INK—A GOOD ARTICLE.—THE ink with which this issue of the "Republican" is printed is from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. ROBINSON. It is clean, flows freely, and is of a good color. Our brother printers can judge of its quality by comparing it with the ink from other manufactories.—The Delaware County Republican. *From the Delaware Gazette.*

TO PRINTERS.—We have been using for several weeks a very fine quality of ink from the Gray's Ferry manufactory of CHARLES E. ROBINSON, which our pressmen say is the best for cylinder press news work that they have used for a long time. It is a clear black and free from all kind of sediment. Mr. Robinson is a practical ink manufacturer, liberal and courteous in all business transactions, and as he has recently had the misfortune to be burned out, we are the more free to recommend his ink and himself to the patronage of all printers who desire a good article at very cheap rates. Address No. 521 MINOR Street, Philadelphia. One of our contemporaries also recommends it as follows:—

FREE PRINTING INK.—We have for some time been using the News Ink manufactured at Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, by C. E. ROBINSON, and, as stated some weeks ago, have found it better adapted to our presses than any ink we have had in our office for ten years. It is not only a very excellent article of Ink, but it is furnished at very reasonable prices. The Works also manufacture Black and Colored Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, etc. Their address is Gray's Ferry Road and Thirty-third street, and No. 521 MINOR Street.—Hagerstown Herald.

We never recommend an article in these columns unless it really merits it and to learn whether our own opinion of the Ink the "Tax-Payer" is now using coincided with our pressman's, we inquired his estimate. He replied, "Good, very good;" and as we never knew him to deviate from the truth, we to form our fellow-printers that this was said of ROBINSON'S Philadelphia Printing Ink.—From the Tax-Payer, New York. 1t

What is Dyspepsia?

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. Pains in All Parts of the System arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard.*

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S

GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

No. 232 North SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

Office open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Worrell Sisters at the Chesnut.

The English version of Offenbach's opera of *The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein*, now being performed at the Chesnut Street Theatre by the Worrell Sisters and their New York Company, has been announced as a burlesque on the original work. This is true in one sense of the word and not in another. A burlesque may be either an amusing piece of extravaganza and exaggeration, in which things not in themselves laughable are caricatured and shown up in a humorous manner, or it may be a silly attempt to imitate something of recognized merit, without succeeding in doing so. In one case we laugh with the actors and in the other we laugh at them, and the quality of our mirth in the two cases is by no means the same. The company now at the Chesnut give a very feeble imitation of the super-excellent performance of Bateman's troupe of French artists, and the most amusing portion of the entertainment is to see the style in which the airs and graces and gestures of the French actors are mimicked by the Misses Worrell and their coadjutors. It is the play of *Hamlet* with the part of "Hamlet" omitted, for all the nicety and perfection of detail, all the vivacity and artistic finish, are wanting. The English version presented by the Misses Worrell is sufficiently good for their purpose—it gives all that is essential in the original work, most of the music is retained and with good acting and singing the piece would be not at all an indifferent entertainment. We have before expressed the opinion in these columns that one great reason for the decided success of Offenbach's operas, independently of the merits of the works themselves, was the very complete style in which they were put upon the stage, and the remarkably fine comic acting of the principal performers. That any American troupe following in the footsteps of these French people should be able to equal them in all things is not to be expected, and while we are disposed to make all due allowances, we think at least we have a right to look for an approximation to excellence. The Misses Worrell have all of them had ample experience in burlesque acting, and with their present company they have appeared in *The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* and other of Offenbach's operas often enough to attain a reasonable amount of ease and style in their performance. And yet we only find that they give a feeble imitation of the French actors, without attempting anything in the slightest degree original, apparently oblivious of the fact that they have neither the education nor experience of those that they copy after, and that as mere imitators they must of course appear at a disadvantage.

Miss Sophie Worrell, as "The Grand Duchess," gives some of Tostee's shrugs and shakes, but she has nothing of the dash and spirit which were the most meritorious points in Tostee's personation. The best portions of the performance last evening at the Chesnut were the *Dites Lui*, which Miss Sophie sung quite nicely—much better than she did anything else—the trio between the conspirators, and the "Can-can" dance at the end of the third act. Of the rest of the performance we cannot speak in very high terms of praise. Miss Jennie, as "Prince Paul," gesticulated somewhat in the style of M. Leduc, but there comparison is at an end, for the real comic elements of the character as developed by that capital comedian escaped her altogether. Miss Irene, as "Wanda," was even less successful than her sisters. Mr. S. B. Villa, in the part of "Fritz," copies after nobody; his style is his own, and he is a law unto himself. If he ever saw the part performed, which we are inclined to doubt, he has set out with a determination to scorn all precedents and to be original or nothing. He had better be nothing. To do justice to this gentleman, he is more vivacious than any other member of the company, but his vivacity often comes in the wrong place. He gesticulates, bends his body, and postures in a most unsoldierly manner, and he cannot even touch his hat in a salute without giving a flourish which is suggestive of the free and-easy style of the amateur stage.

We think that the company at the Chesnut could act better if they would make the effort but their present style of performance will have to be improved considerably before they will be entitled to marked commendation. There is now an English burlesque company in New York who, we understand, are winning their way to public favor on their own merits, and in a style of performance in which they are at home. This fact is worthy of attention, and the Misses Worrell would appear to better advantage in a fairly-written burlesque, by an American or English author, than they do in borrowed plumes, which they are unable to wear gracefully.

The City Entertainments.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will appear this evening in the new drama of *F; or, Branded.*

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters will appear in their English version of *The Grand Duchess.*

AT THE ARCH Lotta will per onate "Fire-fly" this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

AT CARL SENTZ' and Mark Hassler's Orchestral Matinee, on Saturday, at Musical Fund Hall, Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" will be performed. A delegation of the New York Philharmonic Society will assist.

MR BATEMAN announces that he will give twelve nights of *opera bouffe* at the Academy of Music, commencing on Monday, November 9, when he will produce Offenbach's opera of *Barbe Bleue.* This work will be put upon the stage in the best style as regards scenery, costumes, appointments, etc., and the original troupe, which has already appeared in this city and established a reputation, will be augmented by an entirely new company. Mlle. Irma will personate "Boulotte," and M. Aujac "Barbe Bleue." During this season *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and *La Belle Helene* will also be performed, with Mlle. Tostee as the heroine in both pieces.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's,—Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none—equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MAY START MORE LOOMS AFTER ELECTION.—If men and women, one and two-shuttle Power loom Weavers, want a healthy place, steady work, highest wages, and comfortable weave-rooms, they had better call at the Frankford (Philadelphia) DAMASK FACTORY. Everything considered they will find it hard work to better themselves.

P. S.—But if Seymour and Blair *take hold* it will be quite time enough to call *sixty days after the inauguration.*

JOHN CLENDENNING,
MANUFACTURER OF
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LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
Towelling and Linen Ginghams Linen and Cotton Checks Worsted and Cotton Furniture Damask, Plain and Fancy Woollen Cassimeres, Honey Comb Quilts.
FRANKFORD (Philadelphia) DAMASK FACTORY.

AVERT DANGER.—"Out of [the nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety," says Shakspeare. Feeble invalid, do you wish to pluck this flower? If so, invigorate your system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Strength is your safety. Weakness is never safe. Acute disease makes short work of the feeble. Reinforce, half-defeated nature with the finest vegetable invigorant in the world. Not merely an invigorant, however, but a gentle laxative, a more potent blood depurant than any prescribed in the Pharmacopœia, and the best antibilious medicine extant. It is because it combines so many important medicinal properties that this remarkable vegetable specific produces such extraordinary effects. As a preventive, it forestalls disease by endowing the human physique with extra resistant power: as a curative, it sustains the strength while removing the complaint. Its use as a remedy for indigestion is now so general in all parts of the United States that it may be consistently entitled the NATIONAL SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA. Its celebrity is not confined to this country, however, or even to this continent. There is not a port in the Western Hemisphere to which it is not consigned; not a State between Patagonia and the Arctic Sea in which "HOSTETTER'S BITTERS" is not a household phrase.

In this month of fogs, when chills and fever and other malarious disorders are rife, a medicated stimulant is an article of the first necessity for all who travel by land or water, or are in any way exposed to the morbific influences abroad in the atmosphere. Of all alcoholic tonics, the BITTERS are the purest and most efficacious—a fact attested by leading analytical chemists and confirmed by some of the most eminent medical practitioners in the United States.

MOUNT MORIAH—A TRIBUTE OF GENIUS.—The highly-gifted writer, Mme de Marguerittes, who visited the great rural cemetery in its infancy, and whose grave is upon one of its grassy slopes, in the columns of the *Transcript* thus wrote of that city of the dead:—

"Some one has written that the feelings inspired by visiting the burial places of the dead are grateful rather than melancholy. And it is true. One may mourn over the loss of near and dear ones of earth, and moisten their graves with hallowed tears, but the memories of the long ago will soothe the aching heart to repose, and dry the fountains of the grieving soul. The requiem chaunted forever in the leafy shades; the grateful sunshine resting on the grassy mounds; the tablets reared by those who love and weep—these speak to the heart with welcome tongues, and heal its sorrow as with holy balms. In no place, perhaps, will their power, their eloquence, and their silent whisperings be heard and heeded more than in that beautiful city of the dead—MOUNT MORIAH. Its hills and vales, its groves and streams, its isolation from the noisy and heartless world—all invite the weary pilgrim's steps, and speak, as nature only speaks, to the heart of hearts. A more inviting place cannot be found in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Let all go and see it."

WE CALL the attention of our City Passenger Railroad Companies, Livery Stable Keepers, and owners of horses generally, to an advertisement of CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS, to prevent slipping on the ice and HALLING, to be found in another column. It is the most complete invention of the age, and can be adjusted to any horse's feet in five minutes, always ready, obviating the drawing and sharpening shoes, laming of horses, all delays and accidents. No person owning a horse should be without a set. Mr. Irwin the agent for the manufacturers, is also introducing the celebrated ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF, OUTCALT'S PATENT, FIRE-PROOF, WEATHER PROOF, and INDESTRUCTIBLE. Our builders and architects will find it the best and cheapest roof in use. Both articles are manufactured at the celebrated JUNIATA Works of the Messrs. SHOENBERGER & Co.

AMERICAN PICTURES.—This evening commences the great sale of *High Class Oil Paintings and Crystal Medallions*, being the collection from the American Art Gallery, New York (established by the present proprietor in 184', for the encouragement of artists). It is with the greatest satisfaction that we have the pleasure of announcing the above to our readers. This Gallery has a splendid reputation, both here and in New York, and needs no comment. Their sales are hailed with delight. Being the second annual fall sale, the collection embraces specimens by some of our most talented artists, and is a good opportunity for procuring works of art. The sale takes place in Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, and will be continued to-morrow and Friday evenings, by B. Scott, Jr.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are the ultimate of the grape, pure and unadulterated; simply made bitter by the best herbs and roots, known to Chemists and Medical Practitioners, viz.:—Peruvian Bark, Calamus, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, etc., and is just such a tonic as has long been a desideratum among Medical men. A trial will gain your approval as a tonic *par excellence.* Sold by Druggists.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS MAKING in the latest Paris styles.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
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SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES—C. D. McClees & Co. Auctioneers will sell at their store, No. 504 Market street, on To morrow (Thursday) Morning, October 29 at 10 o'clock, a large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans Balmorals, etc., to which the early attention of the trade is called.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 514, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

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These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are—
Fall Overcoats, from $7·75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Sacks (to do with or without overcoats).
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Stylish Chesterfields.
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Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

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All the novelties of the season, including the NEW COLOR for GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS, to be found only at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
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FALL OVERCOATS.—
Melton, Scotch, and Silk-mixed Fall Overcoats.
Irish Frieze and French Cassimere Fall Overcoats.
Tricot, Cloth, and Doeskin of every variety of style and color worn.
A splendid Fall Overcoat for $22, warranted to fit, at
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In style and workmanship the same as Customer Work, at
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DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

MARRIED.

DANFIELD—PFAFF.—On Monday, the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. M. G. Kerr, No. 806 N. Fifteenth street, by the Rev. F. W. Conrad D. D., Mr. FRED. DANFIELD to Miss ANNIE PFAFF, both of this city.

HILLMAN—SORVER.—At Haddonfield, N. J., on the 27th instant by the Rev. G. M. Murray, Mr JOHN F. HILLMAN of Philadelphia, to Miss KATE, daughter of Joseph D. Sorver, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BREIDENHART.—On the 27th instant, JOHN C. BREIDENHART.

His relatives and male friends, and also the members of Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1905 Chesnut street.

CADWALLADER.—On the 25th instant, EVAN CADWALLADER, in the 82d year of his age formerly of Newtown, Montgomery county, North Wales.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, No. 5 N. Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

BESS.—On the 25th instant, Mr SAMUEL M. BESS, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Vine streets, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

ULRICH.—On Sunday evening, the 25th instant, at his father's residence, WILLIAM ULRICH, son of Henry and Eliza Ulrich, and son-in-law of John Kingston, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his father's residence, No. 461 N. Second street, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

VAUGHAN.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, EVE VAUGHAN, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Lower Merion Montgomery county, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Lower Merion Lutheran Church.

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This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

AMERICAN GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, at only $2 50 per yard at retail.—These Silks are manufactured by Cheney Bros., of Hartford, Conn., and are warranted by them "to be ALL SILK, in every fibre and thread." For sale by
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ATWOOD & HOPPER

Will dissolve their copartnership about November 1, and are now closing out their large stock of

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Linen Collars and Cuffs slightly soiled, closing out at less than half price. Collars 5c., Cuffs 10c.—12½ pair.

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SILK DEPARTMENT. Will embrace the products of the following eminent manufacturers:—Bonnet & Cie. Guinet & Cie. Ponson, Bellon, Faule et Coudourrier, and others. All the desirable makes Gros Grains, Taffetas Parisienne, Gros de Paris, Cachemire Sublime, etc., from $2 to $7 50, will be found represented, including, also, Colored Taffetas and Pont de Soies, Chameleon Glaces, Fall Colors in Chenes, Stripes, etc. etc.

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LINEN AND HOUSE-KEEPING DEPARTMENT. Will be found to be an attractive feature, covering every requirement of the domestic household. Extra Heavy 8-4 and 9-4 Double Barnsley Damasks from $1·25; 7-4 and 8-4 all Linen Damasks from 75c.; 5-8 5-8 all Linen Napkins, from the best bleacheries, $1 50 to $10 per dozen; elegant Exhibition Pattern Sets; Cloth Napkins and Doylies, Brown's renowned manufacture, up to $50 a set. All the leading manufactures of Ireland, England, France, and Germany are represented in their Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow Linens, Ducks, Towels, Towellings, etc. etc. Domestic Cottons, Shirtings, and Sheetings, 4-4 Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and other celebrated makes, retailing at wholesale prices. Blankets and Quilts in the most attractive makes, at prices in the interest of the buyers. Heavy Domestic Ribbed and Honeycomb Quilts, Bates' pattern, $1 50 and $3 usually sold at $2 and $4 50; Marseilles and other imported Quilts, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, in white, buff, pink, and blue, with Toilets to match, all at favorable prices.

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SHAWLS AND FURS DEPARTMENT. An elegant assemblage of these fashionable coverings, from the common "Plaid," Long and Square, to the most recherche productions of the Looms of Paisley, Edinburgh, Norwich, Paris, Nismes, etc. We have recently opened about 300 Long and Square Shawls, the manufacture of the renowned "Jennequin," purchased under circumstances more than usually favorable, which we are enabled to sell at less than gold prices for currency. This is equal to one-third less than value.
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Bargains in Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 38, 45, 50, 62½, 75c.
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Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
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Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THEATRICAL MANAGEMENT FOR THIRTY YEARS. By Sol Smith, retired actor. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

There are no class of persons who are better "company" in private life than members of the theatrical profession. Their way of life throws them continually in company with queer specimens of human nature, and leads them into odd adventures which supply them with a limitless fund of anecdotes of the most laughable description. We know actors who are infinitely more entertaining off the stage than they are when before the public; and who, if story-telling was a paying art, would accumulate fortunes with the most gratifying rapidity, whereas they find it difficult sometimes to make a sufficiently favorable impression on their audiences to earn their daily bread and butter. Most of the autobiographical works written by actors and actresses are very amusing reading, and Sol Smith's "Theatrical Management in the West and South, for Thirty Years," is not the least entertaining book of the kind that we have seen. In this book is included the substance of two smaller works published in 1845 and 1855, and a number of anecdotes which originally appeared in "Burton's Encyclopædia of Wit and Humor," all of which had considerable popularity in their day. A considerable amount of new matter has been added, and the present work is a complete, although somewhat disconnected and rambling, autobiography. Mr. Smith does not make any pretensions to elegance of style, but he knows how to tell a good story, and has a keen appreciation of the humorous side of life and character, so that he is always entertaining, if not profound.

We do not remember whether the following has ever been published before or not, but we imagine that it will be new to the majority of our readers, so we give it as a "specimen brick:"—

In the course of my management, it may be well supposed that the receipts have on some occasions been very small, but it has seldom happened that a performance has taken place without the presence of a dozen or two who paid for their admission. It will be seen by what I am now about to relate that in *one* instance a performance took place (at least in part) before about the smallest paying audience on record.

It was a very rainy night. The play advertised was *Tortesa the Usurer*, with Mr. E. Conner as the star, after which the celebrated Herr Cline was to go through with his wonderful feats upon the tight-rope—the performance to conclude with the farce of the *Rendezvous*. Conner was to receive, and did receive, fifty dollars for his night's services; Herr Cline was to get one *clear third* of the receipts, and our nightly expenses were two hundred and fifty dollars. Contrary to my usual custom, I did not go to the theatre in the early part of the evening, having no part to play in the first piece, but at about 9 o'clock I wended and *waded* my way thither, and found the curtain just falling upon *Tortesa*. Herr Cline, dressed for his performance, met me as I entered.

"Oh! for God's sake," said he, imploringly, "don't compel me to dance to this handful of people; the night is so bad, there are not twenty dollars in the house. Come, let me off; dismiss the audience, and let them go home."

In this petition he was joined by all the actors who had parts in the afterpiece.

"This is all very well," said I, "to ask me to dismiss the audience; but you forget that this 'handful of people' have come nearly a mile through the pitiless storm, on the promise held out in our bills. No, no; if they require the performance in full they shall have it. I am willing, however, if they are entirely satisfied to receive their money back—but not otherwise—to abandon the rest of the programme and let you all go home. Before putting the question to the audience, however, I must look into the treasury."

As I passed across the stage to the box-office I cast my eye through a hole in the curtain, and could discover in front not more than a dozen faces, counting bar-keepers, dead-heads, and all. I found the ticket-seller sitting on a high stool in the office, looking as melancholy as an undertaker in a healthy season.

"What are the receipts?" I asked.

"Guess," said he.

I guessed fifteen dollars.

"You have guessed just fourteen dollars above the mark," said the treasurer, throwing down two half dollars upon the shelf where the money was taken in.

"Only one ticket sold?" gasped I.

"Only one ticket sold," remarked he, coolly, again jingling the two half dollars upon the shelf, to give me full assurance that what he said was entirely true.

"And a five-act play has been given to the one discerning and discriminating purchaser of that single ticket," I remarked.

"Exactly so," said the treasurer. "You know your rule, '*No postponement on account of weather.*'"

"Stop a little," I said; "I'll go and see this gentleman—he may be bought off;" and away I went into the front of the house. I soon found the gentleman, seated exactly in the centre of the parquette, listening very attentively to "an overture by the orchestra," which formed a part of the programme upon the bills of the evening.

"Quite a rainy night, sir," I said, addressing the attentive listener to the overture, seating myself at his side. He did not reply except by a polite inclination of the head.

"You will, I hope, excuse the request I am about to make of you," said I, as soon as the overture was finished (another nod from the gentleman): "but it being, as I remarked, quite a rainy night, our efforts here" (pointing to the stage) "have not been so well rewarded as the attractions offered might seem to deserve" (another nod). "In brief, sir, *you* are the only individual in the house who has paid for admission (nod); and we ask it as a favor that you will receive back your money, and relieve our actors from further exertions to amuse you this evening."

Several emphatic nods and one or two shrugs of the shoulders were the only responses I received to this civil speech. After waiting a moment for an answer *in words*, I ventured to repeat my request that he would receive back his money, at the same time tendering the identical half dollars the treasurer had been jingling the whole evening. The gentleman stared at the money, and then at me, as if he was at a loss to understand the meaning of my words and action. It suddenly occurred to me that the gentleman might be a little hard of hearing; so, placing my mouth close to his ear, I again requested his acceptance of the money, and demanded his permission to omit the remainder of the performance. Thus adjured for the third time, the gentleman at length opened his mouth, set his tongue in motion, and spoke as follows—

"Monsieur, je ne comprends pas un mot de ce que vous dites; mais je suppose que vous parlez de l'excellente representation, et dans ce cas je suis d'accord avec vous—c'est sonerbe! Monsieur Conner est un jeune acteur charmant, et Madame Farren est delicieuse!"

(Sir, I do not understand a word you say; but I suppose you are remarking on the excellent performance, in which case I agree with you—it is superb. Mr. Conner is a fine young actor, and Mrs. Farren is great.)

Mustering up the very limited knowledge I possessed of the French language, after imparting to him the information that I was one of the directors of the theatre, I managed to let him know what it was I wanted of him, which he no sooner comprehended than he acceded to my request with the greatest readiness, so far as remitting his claim to the rest of the performance; but in my bad French I found it utterly impossible to persuade him to take back his dollar. The polite Frenchman lighted a cigar at the door, hoisted his umbrella, and went forth, calling back to me, "Bon soir, Monsieur le Directeur; je n'ai pas compris le langage de votre piece; mais elle etait bien jouee—tres bien jouee. Madame Farren est une splendide actrice. Bon soir, Monsieur le Directeur."

(Good evening, Mr. Director; I did not understand the language of your play, but it was well acted—very well acted. Madame Farren is a splendid actress. Good evening, Mr. Manager.)

There had been a large company of actors and actresses performing a play in five acts to the bare walls, two or three bar-keepers, a dozen dead-heads, and one paying auditor, *who did not understand a word of the English language.*

The following political reminiscence is not uninteresting:—

In 1861 I was elected, receiving 15,004 votes, a member of the Sovereign State Convention of Missouri, which was called by the Legislature with the expectation that it would take the State immediately and bodily out of the Union, but it didn't do anything of the kind—"Quite the reverse." Awful threatenings were made against, and horrible deaths promised us if we didn't *carry out the will of the people* and pass a secession ordinance! But we didn't see it (the people's will) in that light. We had the sovereign power of the State in our hands, and we exercised it by dissolving the Legislature, deposing the Governor and executive officers, and erecting a provisional government for the State. This unmasking and making governments (except on the stage) was a new line of business for me, but I *went through my part* regardless of the dire threats, communicated to me through anonymous letters, that my life would certainly be taken if I did thus and so. But I *did* thus and so, nevertheless, and here I am alive yet!

Sol Smith became an actor from a sincere love of the profession, and he has always earnestly defended it and its members from the aspersions cast upon them. An intimate acquaintance with actors and actresses of every grade for fifty years entitles the following opinions about them, and the following advice to them, to a respectful consideration:—

Since my retirement I have been frequently asked my opinion of theatrical people as a class, and I have not been backward in giving it. So far as I can, in a few words, I here repeat in substance what I have said, and what I really *think* of the members of the theatrical profession (as a class), my opinion being the result of an association with them for fifty years. In the first place, then, there are unquestionably some very mean and despicable men and women—more men than women—who contrive to creep into the profession and disgrace it; but these are rare exceptions. I have intimately known and associated with statesmen, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and preachers—also mechanics and laboring men; I have been honored with the acquaintance and friendship of gentlewomen, the best in the land; I have been thrown into temporary association with *all sorts* of men and women, I may say, and, so far as my observation has gone, I most conscientiously declare that the members of the theatrical profession will compare favorably, as a class, with those of *any* other profession. (Don't shake your head, reverend sir; this is the truth which I write.) I suppose I have had dealings with at least a thousand actors and actresses in my time, and of all that number I cannot call to mind more than a score of black sheep out of the whole flock—that is, that were depraved in their natures. On the contrary, I have found in the most of them the Christian virtues—not *professed*, perhaps, but carried into act. There is not a more charitable class of individuals on the earth than theatrical performers. Their means are generally small, but their hearts are large. *Giving* is not of their most charitable acts, for they have precious little to spare in that way; yet I believe they contribute in money as much as any other of the classes I have mentioned, according to their ability. Personal service to the sick and disabled are very seldom withheld by any. It would, perhaps, surprise some readers to know how many actors and actresses are members of the Church—not that I consider them any better for that, or think *professing* religion always makes one religious.

But, after all, the good conduct of actors and actresses is their best defense. Let them not only *be* good and virtuous, but *appear* so in the eyes of the world, for there are no people so watched as they are. Let married women be announced by their right names, and let them abandon at once and forever the foolish desire to be called *Misses*—clinging to their maiden names even after becoming mothers of several children, as if they supposed it to be disgraceful to be wives. I know of no custom so ridiculous, so foolish, and so inexcusable as this I refer to. Let me beg the few *American* actresses who follow this despicable custom to consider, only for a moment, the equivocal position they are content to occupy while *living with men, and not bearing their names.* "Oh! shame, where is thy blush?"

For the men of the profession I have a few words. To each actor I say, be provident. Lay up something for a rainy day and, for old age. (Look at your happy brothers and sisters at Long Branch!) Shun the bottle, your worst enemy—not *yours* only, but the enemy and cause of ruin of many of the wisest and best of *all* professions. *Avoid getting into debt*, and thus avoid being a slave. "Be good, and fear not." Respect yourself, and study to deserve the respect of all good men and women. Respect true religion, and strive to *be* religious, whether you become a *professor* of religion or not. "Do unto others"—you know the rule; ACT ON IT.

What we have to object to in this book is the unnecessary profanity which disfigures some of the anecdotes, and the two frequent use of an expletive which would be startlingly expressive if it were not so commonly used, and which is universally prohibited in the society of decent people. The illustrations are numerous, but, except those by Mr. Darley, which have been previously published, they are not remarkably good. A portrait of the author and a *fac-simile* of his autograph is given as a frontispiece.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Seventh Year. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

A work of this kind is peculiarly susceptible of ridicule, and the different editions of "Harper's Hand-book" which have been put before the public have been sneered at not a little. We believe, however, that the author and publishers desire to make it as complete and perfect as possible, and to give just exactly the kind of information that will be most useful to the average traveller. To those who are well posted in history, literature, and art some of the details may seem unimportant and trivial; but we think that most of those who carry the "Hand-book" in their portmanteaus during a tour of Europe will not consider them so.

Clear and precise directions are given about obtaining passports, how to use them, what to see and how to see it, the best routes to take, the engagement of guides and other attendants, the hotels and their rates of charges, the manners and customs of landlords and the ways they have for increasing their bills, and an innumerable variety of similar information, much of which is calculated to provoke a smile in reading, but which will, nevertheless, save the traveller much serious annoyance. Full descriptions are given of all the "sights" worth seeing; and if the criticisms on works of art and other matters are not such as will meet the approbation of the best-informed connoisseurs, they will at least serve the purpose of instructing the less learned about things that are worth admiring, and putting them in the way of finding out for themselves things that are worth knowing. The "Handbook" is well printed on thin but strong paper, and it is substantially bound in morocco, with a flap, so that it can conveniently be carried in the overcoat pocket. A map of Europe is given, showing all the railroads now open and those in progress. It would be an improvement in this map if the boundaries of the different countries were shown.

—From E. H. Butler & Co. we have received "Ruth Lovell," by Mrs. Carrie L. May. Published by William H. Hill, Jr., & Co., Boston. This is one volume of the "Sweet Clover" series of stories by the same author; why "sweet clover" we cannot exactly understand, except that it has become the fashion to write such books in series, and that one name is as good as another so long as it has an agreeable sound. "Ruth Lovell" is a pleasantly told story, which may be perused with profit as well as entertainment by juvenile readers.

Sloan's Architectural Review for September shows a decided improvement on the previous numbers. A majority of the articles are by Messrs. Sloan and Lukens, the editors, and they treat of architecture, building, and kindred subjects which come within the scope of the publication, from an artistic as well as from a practical point of view. Several fine designs are given for stores, dwellings, churches, etc., with full descriptions and details. The *Architectural Review* supplies a long-felt want, and as it is conducted with ability, we are confident that it will ere long become the recognized organ of the profession, and will be made the medium for the interchange of ideas and for the promulgation of valuable suggestions and information about matters of every description connected with architecture and building. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*The Nursery* for September is, as usual, full of pretty pictures and pleasant stories, which the youngest of the young readers will be able to understand and appreciate. This little magazine is nicely gotten up, and some of its illustrations are superior to those in periodicals of more pretensions.

Whitlock's Horticultural Recorder for October has a variety of articles of interest to fruit and flower-growers, and others engaged in horticultural pursuits.

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6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

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8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.

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All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

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A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
October 6, 1868. [3 1 fmwtf] New York.

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Tuesday, " 27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, " 27, 1 P.M
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EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Eighteenth Day's Proceedings—Congregations in Foreign Countries—Additional Hymns for Church and Home—Paper on the State of the Church—Canon in Relation to Ritualism—The Subject before the Convention—Interesting Report from the Minority—Judge Conyngham's Address—Very Animated Debate Upon the Subject—No Definite Action in the Premises.

New York, Oct. 27, 1868.

The eighteenth day of the Protestant Episcopal Convention was opened this morning with the usual religious services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Western New York, and the Rev. William S. Childs, of Rhode Island.

The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey.

The record of yesterday's proceedings was read and adopted.

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, remarked that the House of Bishops will not be able to get through their business until Thursday evening next. As many members desire to return home, he thought it would be difficult to retain a quorum until that time. He stated that if eighteen dioceses are represented by one deputy, either a clergyman or a layman, the House is competent to transact business.

The Rev. Dr. Hodge, from the Committee on Elections, mentioned the names of a number of deputies who have asked and received leave of absence.

Congregations Abroad.

The Committee on Canons made a report against any change proposed in the Canon on congregations in foreign lands, because the expediency of such changes does not appear, and, also, that it is too late in the session to enter into any such change.

The resolution offered to that effect by the committee, was adopted.

Title of House.

The Committee on Canons reported against a change of the title of the House from that of "House of Clerical and Lay Deputies" to that of "House of Deputies." The report was adopted.

The committee also reported against allowing any minister of the church to leave out such phrases of the Prayer Book as he could not conscientiously use, as being contrary to the required uniformity of the Liturgy and the Constitution of the church. The report was agreed to.

The Time of Probation.

The Committee on Canons made a further report that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of certain memorialists, who suggest the creation of a tribunal empowered to release to any applicant for holy orders the prescribed time of probation altogether, so that, by their permission, a gentleman may be a Methodist preacher one Sunday and officiate as a regularly ordained Episcopal presbyter the next.

The report was concurred in.

Additional Hymns.

The Committee on Canons also reported in favor of allowing additional collections of "Hymns for Church and Home," and collection of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," to be sung, the Bishop of the Diocese consenting.

The Rev. Dr. Peirce, of Alabama, moved to strike out the last clause requiring the consent of the Bishop. After some debate the matter was laid over.

Hymnody and Psalmody.

A joint committee was ordered by the House on the report of the Committee on Canons, to report at the next Convention such amendments of the psalms in metre, and of the hymns, as may be deemed desirable. This committee is to report to the next General Convention.

The State of the Church.

The Committee on the State of the Church reported amendments to Canon XIV, section 1, title 1, which was referred to the Committee on Canons.

In a second resolution the committee reported on the subject of registering all the baptized and confirmed children of the church, that it was too late in the session to recommend or adopt anything practical thereon, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. So ordered.

Messages from the House of Bishops asked the concurrence of the House of Deputies in the appointment of a joint committee to report to the next General Convention correct versions of the Book of Common Prayer in the German, French and Swedish languages. Concurred in.

Also, authorizing the Joint Committee on the Standard Bible to proceed with the publication of the same. Concurred in.

Also, appointing the Bishops of Ohio, Minnesota and Pittsburg a Committee of Conference on the part of the House, on the differences arising out of the change in the complexion of the Board of Missions.

The Russo-Greek Church.

The Russo-Greek Committee, appointed by the last General Convention, presented a lengthy report on their investigations into the condition of the Russo-Greek Church, and the probability of a union between it and the Anglican Church. They consider such a union extremely probable. A letter was read from Prince Orloff, of Russia, favoring the union of the Churches. The letter states that the Orthodox Greek never prohibited its members from worshipping with any denomination of Christians who pray for the peace and prosperity of the world. The Prince suggested to the Archbishop of Canterbury to send the Bishops to Russia.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, who traveled extensively in Europe in the interest of this union of churches, reported that the highest dignitaries of Church and State are greatly in favor of union, and each one was willing to allow the fullest communion with the other without the forfeiture of standing in their own respective communions.

The committee was continued, with power to correspond further in relation to the matter, and the Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Georgia, was added to the committee in place of Bishop Young, of Florida.

The Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New York, read a lengthy report on the work performed by the Board of Missions during the past three years.

Their work among the children of the Church has been eminently successful, and five thousand five hundred have been gathered into missionary associations, and its receipts from this source have amounted to $87,000.

The report takes ground in favor of a system of itineracy in sparsely settled places, and the employment of laymen in the same work.

The report was adopted.

The House concurred with the House of Bishops on the subject of theological education.

The Rev. Dr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, of Philadelphia, then called up the resolution on the use of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," which was bitterly opposed by Dr. Adams, who offered as a substitute a canon presented by himself on Monday. It gives the right to the Bishop to allow the use of any hymn asked for in writing by a clergyman, the consent to be given in writing in each case, and the choice to be made from the collection of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," "Hymns for Church and Home," and the collection published by the old English "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

Mr. Gadsden, of South Carolina, opposed both the committees' report and the Canon offered by Dr. Adams without the personal examination of this House. There may be doctrinal subjects contained in them opposed to the teachings of the Church.

Dr. Paddock, Dr. Hare, and others, discussed the subject when an amendment striking out the clause requiring the consent of the Bishops was lost, after which the resolution reported by the committee was adopted.

Messages from the House of Bishops concurred with the deputies in amendments to Canon II, Title 2, "On offenses for which ministers may be tried;" and, also, to inserting a note in the standard prayer book, stating that the changes and alterations have been made in the editions of the same since 1844.

The Convention then took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, moved that the Convention proceed with the regular order of the day, the consideration of the report of the Committee on Canons in relation to Ritualism. (Published in yesterday's INQUIRER.)

By general consent of the House the Secretary read a report on rubrical discrepancies. The report contains a resolution that the committee be continued. Agreed to.

Ritualism.

The special order of the day, the report of the Committee on Canons in relation to Ritualism, was then taken up.

The Secretary read the report.

Judge Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, moved that in order to bring the subject properly before the House, that the minority report resolutions be read as submitted by Dr. Howe, of Philadelphia, and that they be a substitute for the resolutions in the majority report.

The report of the minority of the committee is as follows:—

Views of the Minority of the Committee.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Canons, beg leave to offer the following report:—

This Convention cannot ignore the fact that there is at the present time great agitation among members of our Communion on the subject of ritual;—in some places reproach being incurred by the omission of proprieties of apparel and deportment in conducting public worship, which the established usage of our Church has sanctioned; and in others, great alarm occasioned by vestments and chancel arrangements and ornaments, practices heretofore unknown among us, and characteristic in the regard of the great body of our people of a foreign Communion. Were this Convention disposed to close its eyes upon these facts, the voluminous memorials that overwhelm its table and invite its attention, especially to the last-named evil, would forbid it. The undersigned, in considering the subject, have realized daily, while they have given it more protracted deliberation, that it is beset with difficulties, particularly as a matter for legislative action. Canon law, unless it be specific to the last degree, it is easy for the evil-disposed to evade; and any enactments upon such topics would, in the present state of things, in their judgment, be premature, probably inefficient, and without precedent in our existing legislation. True sons of the church will be loyal to the spirit of the church. And this Protestant Episcopal Church, having here an independent being, has set forth its own standards and formulas of doctrine, its pure and harmonious Liturgy, and adopted and maintained, partly by rule and partly by usage, its common and recognized manner of worship. In our Thirty-fourth Article of Religion it is declared that this Church, in common with branches in other lands of the one church Catholic, hath power, as necessity shall arise, to change its ceremonies. But this power it denies to an individual member, and pronounces that whosoever, of his own private judgment, openly breaks the traditions and ceremonies of the Church, which, not being contrary to God's Word, have been ordained and approved by common authority, ought to be rebuked openly.

And with whom rests the official right and duty to administer such rebuke—privately, if so it may be effectual, publicly, if that will not avail—if it be not with him who is an overseer in the House of God?

There is a time when, amidst so much disquietude and disturbance within, and so much of change and disaster without, the Church may well look to her chief Pastor to be more than usually vigilant, that they may discourage and repress all eccentricities in worship and ceremony, and admonish the negligent to be decorous and orderly. It is a time when she may well enjoin her Clergy to abide in the old paths; to remember that they are under vows to obey the godly admonitions of their Bishop, and to save their flocks from internal discord over novelties of ceremonial, when they should be "striving together for the faith of the Gospel." It is a time when it becomes the faithful Laity to aid and encourage their Pastors in doing good, so to secure dreamy fancies by prudent activity. There is enough to be done for the reclaim of man and for the glory of Christ, to postpone the agitation of questions, like those in the primitive age, which the Apostle to the Gentiles pronounced unprofitable and vain, gendering strife.

Never, it would seem, has it fallen to the lot of this Church to enjoy such an opportunity for drawing to herself, if not in person, yet in spirit, the good of every name, among whom she stands as a city set upon a hill. But, only by maintaining her historic stability, her calm moderation, her beautiful worship, even she may make her opportunity available. It will be in vain for us to hold the hand, to invite the followers of Wesley and other Christian bodies to unity in the Church of Christ, if, meanwhile, we shall appear to them removing from the old foundations, and tending to assimilation with a Communion from which they all recoil.

To give such expression as the exigency of the time seems to require to the common sentiments of the Church—to declare it loyal to the doctrine, polity, worship, traditions and ceremonies which have been recognized as its established order through the three centuries of its traditional being—to utter the aversion with which it regards all assumption of private license to depart from that order, whether by defect or excess, and in omission to seek or failure to respect ecclesiastical counsel or authority, the undersigned recommend that this House—a representative body speaking for the clergy and laity of this Church throughout the land—declares itself in the following resolutions, and asks the concurrence of our Right Reverend Fathers, the House of Bishops:—Trusting that this may prove instrumental in promoting such degree of uniformity in the public worship of our churches as is desirable for edification and harmony, and consistent with the Catholic claims of the body of Christ, to which we belong. The conservatism which has always distinguished our branch of the church, and which some hot spirits esteem little better than stagnation, will, we trust, under the divine blessing, save us now, as heretofore, from being carried to any extreme or swerved from our propriety by the fantasies of individual men; so that this church may continue to be the refuge of those who seek stability of faith without straitness, beauty of worship without sensuousness, and order of government without despotism.

The resolutions submitted for your approval are as follows:—

Whereas, It has heretofore been one of the peculiar characteristics and attractions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that while it has avoided the baldness of most of the modes of Protestant worship, it has also decidedly put away the many-colored vestments, excessive ceremonial and false symbolism of a foreign church with which it is not in communion; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, As the sense of this Convention, the House of Bishops concurring, That the maintenance of our wonted uniformity and simplicity in worship is exceedingly desirable, to secure this Church from the insidious introduction of unsound doctrine, from the disturbance of the peace and comfort of its worshippers, and from exposure to evil report among them who are without.

2. *Resolved*, That while there is no rubrical authority in the Canons or Rubrics of the Church, specifying all official vestments and practices, and all Ecclesiastical ornaments which may be fitly used therein, yet there is the indication of great simplicity; and the traditional usages of the Church in this behalf, from the date of its organization here to the present period, is in conformity therewith, and has, in the hearts and minds of the great body of its loyal members, the force of law.

3. *Resolved*, That this Convention affectionately urges upon all who have to do with the ordering of the appointments for public worship, that they adhere to the traditions and ceremonies of this American Church; that none other than the "clerical habits" known to our fathers, and referred to by the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1814, as appropriate to ministers officiating in the Congregation, "bands, gowns and surplices," with their ecclesiastical accompaniments, cassocks, and black gowns provided, and that no strange ornaments of the sacred places, conducive to vain show or superstition, be introduced.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this Convention, the House of Bishops concurring, the burning of lights in the order for the Holy Communion, the mixing of the cup, reference to the holy table, or to the elements thereon, the elevation of the elements, making the sign of the cross (except when prescribed in the Rubric) in and during divine service or the celebration of the Lord's Supper, are innovations on our mode of conducting public worship, offered against the common order of the Church, and wound the consciences of many of its true and loving members.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention earnestly expresses its disapproval of the omission of any of those proprieties of apparel and demeanor, when ministering in the congregation, which either rule or general usage has made distinctive of our worship, and commands all who, being in holy orders, would deviate on the right hand or on the left, from the common order of the Church's worship, to seek first the counsel of their Bishops, and submit themselves to their godly judgments.

(Signed) M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE,
JOHN N. CONYNGHAM.

New York, Oct. 26, 1868.

Judge Cunyngham made some strong remarks in opposition to ritualism. He took ground against the innovations made in the forms of public worship. He could look back sixty years in the Church, to that period when he worshipped under his father in God, the late Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. In going into the church then he knew what he had to expect, but now he knew cases where ritualistic clergymen would enter country towns and before commencing service would ask about the points of the compass, and remark that in certain portions of the service they always bowed to the East. He enumerated other meaningless rites and deprecated all of them, and pressed upon the Convention the absolute importance of discarding as much as possible the hurtful modern ritualism.

Judge Otis, of Illinois, took the floor, and expressed his views in relation to ritualism. He pleaded for toleration in preaching the Gospel. He was in favor of those who desire to worship, surrounded by all the forms known to the Episcopal Church, doing so, and those who desire to use the utmost simplicity in their worship should not be interferred with in their desires; both should be allowed to use full scope in these respects, as long as the usages and principles of the Church were not violated.

William H. Battle, of New York, indorsed the remarks of Judge Otis. He hoped the Convention would go for toleration.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, of Virginia, knew the time when the Church disregarded ritualism almost to indecency. He was glad the minority resolutions had been presented, as they express in a great measure his own views on the subject of Ritualism. He was opposed to anything that would tend to idolatrous practices.

Dr. Haight, of New York, did not indorse the minority resolutions. For thirty or forty years the usages of the Church have been substantially alike, but we have had different forms in different parts of the country. The form of worship is not the same exactly in Richmond as it is in New York. He did not think the resolutions of the minority were strictly true, as there is not the strict uniformity practiced that they mention. He said it was claimed that there had been no change in the form of worship. He then proceeded to point out a great number of changes in the Episcopal Church from the time of the Revolution to the present time. He expressed himself in favor of toleration in worshipping God.

The Rev. Mr. Brick, of Delaware, said he was the Rector of a parish where the surplice was worn two hundred and fifty years ago. He would say to Judge Conyngham that he found the services conducted in Brooklyn, when he visited that city, exactly as they have been conducted in his parish ever since he has been connected with the Church. He spoke of visits to other cities, and found invariably that the services were precisely the same as he has always been used to. He made these remarks to show that there is no distinction in the Church, and that the resolutions of the minority are not founded on fact.

The Rev. Dr. Burr, of Ohio, stated that there is no departure from established usages of the church in Ohio, and he desired to correct a false impression in this respect. He had been connected with the ministry of Ohio for forty years, and never yet preached without the surplice. He expressed his sympathy with the minority report, as they tend to uniformity. He was glad that omissions and defects had been alluded to in both reports, and he was not particular which the Convention adopted.

Rev. Mr. McCready, of South Carolina, denied that the American Church was strictly the Church of England. We are as much the Church of Scotland as of England. We do not belong to either, but receive church orders from both. He thought our object should be uniformity of worship.

The Rev. Dr. Mulchany, of Massachusetts, supported the majority resolutions. He stated that the country clergy hear a great deal about the agitation in the Church in New York and other cities on the subject of ritualism, but they see nothing of it, and wonder what all the agitation they read and hear about can mean.

The Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of New York, went into a sort of history of the Episcopal Church, and traced it down to the days of the celebrated Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and he indorsed all the ritualistic matters inaugurated by him. He supported the resolutions of the majority of the committee.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, could not sit still and hear the report of the minority misrepresented. He said it was a fact well known that a great reactionary movement was at work in the Church. He believed the prevailing tendency would have the effect to send Episcopal ministers into the Church of Rome. He would go home with a heavy heart if he went with the knowledge that this Convention did all it could to advance modern Ritualism.

The Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, took strong grounds against the ritualistic innovations that were creeping into the Church, and he foresaw great trouble in the Church if they were persisted in. He favored the passage of the minority report, and resolutions.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, desired to know what it is precisely proposed to accomplish by voting on either report. It is claimed that there is no special legislation in either of them. The vote would indicate to the world outside the sense of this Convention on the subject of ritualism. He felt seriously embarrassed in voting. He sympathized with some points of the majority report, and other points in the minority report. He felt greatly in doubt how to act, and did not like to give to the world (as he would do by his vote,) his ideas and opinions on the subject of ritualism. Taking all things into consideration he preferred voting for the resolutions of the minority.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Tennessee, thought that there would be no agitation about ritualism, if it were not for the religious newspapers, who make so much of the subject. The Episcopal clergy, as a general thing, are too busily engaged to meddle with the subject of ritualism, and in many places it is absolutely unknown.

Dr. Pinckney, of Maryland, took the same view as the delegate from Massachusetts, and thought the action of the Convention, if a vote was taken, would be a proclamation to the world of the opinion held with reference to ritualism, which he thought would be very improper at the present time. He hoped, however, if the delegates are compelled to vote, that the majority report will be adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Deshiel, of Maryland, moved for the indefinite postponement of the whole matter.

Mr. Strongitellow hoped the motion to indefinitely postpone would not prevail. He thought it would look as though the Convention was afraid to meet the questions of ritualism. He offered, as an amendment to the motion to indefinitely postpone, a resolution to the effect, that it is inexpedient for this Convention to take any action in the premises.

No action was taken, the hour of adjournment having arrived.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets' Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Williamsport, Wilmington, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market trains, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:22 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack at 7:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 9:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:34 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Penna. Lyania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 9:25 A. M., 9:30 P. M., passing at Reading at 4:40 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Fast Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:40 P. M
"	" Williamsport	8:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

1 13

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most Direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:05 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 3:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 4:15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:20 P. M.

11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem, at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.....3 00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3 00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 4:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, the 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenckas at 7:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line. Fare, $3 25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torriadale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market st. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, and 5:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

September 14, 1868. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent, 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:45 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail;

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

MURDER.

An Old Man found Murdered in a Dwelling at Tenth and Ellsworth Streets.

This morning the dead body of Mr. Berkinshaw, aged fifty-five years, was found lying in the third story of a building at Tenth and Ellsworth streets, covered with blood. The structure is three stories in height, and is occupied on the first floor as a tavern, while the upper portion has been for some time tenantless, except by the deceased, who slept there at nights, he having no home or friends in this city. The news of finding the body this morning soon spread around the neighborhood and created the greatest amount of excitement. It was known that Berkinshaw was a worthless sort of a character, with no money, and the wonder was why any one should be induced to kill him.

It has been his habit to sleep in this building for some time, and not having been seen during the past few days going in or out, caused one of the neighbors to go into the tavern and inquire about him. John Stuart, who was the bartender, replied that he had not seen him for several days, and requested the gentleman to go up stairs and see if he had not died.

The gentleman accordingly went to the third floor, and there discovered his inanimate form lying at the top of the stairs which led to an entry between two rooms. His head presented the appearance of having been badly beaten, and his body was one mass of clotted blood and vermin. There were no stain of blood on the floor, except at his feet, where a small pool of coagulated blood was seen. The hat of the deceased was found lying in the front room, which had been used as his sleeping apartment.

Nothing whatever is known of the occurrence which caused his death, but it is believed that he had been murdered outside of the building, and then laid where he was discovered. The indications so far show that he has been dead two or three days. Dr. Shapleigh will make a post mortem examination of the body this afternoon, and Coroner Daniels will hold the inquest to-morrow morning.

John Stuart, the man above spoken of, has been taken into custody, and the police are engaged in endeavoring to unravel the mystery which at this time surrounds the case.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Couple More Deputies in Arrest—Obstinate Hucksters—Shooting Insectivorous Birds—Another Would-be Policeman Shooter—A Scare—Rearrested—A Serious Charge—A Theatrical Fight.

—The police of the Eighteenth district last night arrested Barney McNamee for being drunk and disorderly. On being taken to the Station he was searched, and on him was found a deputy-sheriff's badge, Sheriff Lyle's proclamation, and his written appointment by the Sheriff.

—John McKinney and James Hoosey, two of the persons delegated by Sheriff Lyle to preserve the peace around the polls on election day, were yesterday held by Alderman Neill for interfering with Policeman Windmill of the Eighteenth district.

—Yesterday a number of hucksters occupied with their horses and carts the railway track at Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, and would not move from it, to allow the passenger cars to pass. Policemen were sent for, and the obstinate fellows were taken before Alderman Maule, who held them to answer the charge at Court. They gave the names of Andrew Donehue, John Hoover, Alex. Kite, Charles Calhoun, and James Parker.

—Joseph F. Ward was arrested at Haddington, in the Twenty-fourth ward, and fined by Alderman Maule for shooting insectivorous birds.

—Last night the Rebel Democracy hoisted a flag on Somerset street, above Twentieth. The members of that organization were out in force, including many rougus who had gone there prepared for a fight. One of the number, named John Dougnerty, was engaged in firing a revolver on the spot, and immediately after the ceremony was over he marched through the streets blazing away. Arriving at Twentieth and Howell streets, he came to a standstill, and threatened to shoot the first policeman who came along. Presently Messrs. White and McCulloch, of Lieutenant Connelly's force, arrived on the spot, and, hearing of the threat, went for the young man, and in a trice disarmed him. He was conducted to the Station, and will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

—Last night, as a Fifteenth street car was crossing Locust street, a pistol shot was fired and an individual who was standing on the rear platform of the car fell into the street. He was thought to have been shot, and it was subsequently proved that he was shot, but, to use a technical phrase, in the neck. He was loaded with whisky, and, on the explosion of the pistol, went off.

—Mary Foust, who is announced on our inside pages as having escaped from an officer of Schuylkill county, was last night rearrested at Seventh and Willow streets. She is charged with infanticide, and will be taken to Schuylkill county to-day.

—Sansom Harbison was arrested this morning at a very early hour, in the act of committing an outrageous assault on a woman named Annie Riley, on Susquehanna avenue. He was committed for trial.

—Last night a difficulty occurred between Robert Butler, the pantomimist, and Mr. R. Fox, during which the latter was pretty badly handled. Bob was arrested and taken before Alderman Swift, who bound him over to answer.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Twenty-fifth Annual Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania began yesterday morning, at Washington Hall, southwest corner Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

The Committee on the State of the Order submitted its annual report, in which are the following:—

Divisions in existence as per last report, 102; chartered and revived during the past year, 20; initiated during the year, 2977; number of members, 8279; increase, 297. Receipts during the year, $3217·28; expenses during the year, $2946·10. Balance, $271·18.

Nominations were then made for officers of the Grand Division, as follows:—

G. W. P.—John Bardsley, No. 334; John Shalcross, No. 55; Thomas M. Coleman, No. 1.

G. W. A.—George Hawkes, No. 12; E. E. Hendry, No. 2; J. M. Howell, No. 100; W. S. Shaffer, No. 33.

G. C.—J. V. Hunterson, No. 29; J. B. Shelmerdine, No. 34; Benjamin Daniels, 49; S. D. Mansfield, 69; E. T. Caswell, 64

Grand Treasurer—Abram Brown, No. 21.

Grand Chaplain—Cooke, No. 51; T. E. Anneck, No. 205; Daniel George, No. 173; P. J. Cox, No. 50.

Grand Sentinel—Thomas McFalls, No. 13; C. Ortell, No. 385; Arthur Stewart, No. 29; A. M. Fisher, No. 21.

Grand Scribe—J. C. Maguigan, No. 21; H. R. Parmenter, No. 1.

The foregoing nominations will be acted on during the afternoon and evening.

A large number of representatives were initiated. Every county in the State has a representative present.

The Grand Body, at 12 M., took a recess until 2 P. M.

OBITUARY—DR. RUFUS BICKNELL.—Rufus Bicknell, M. D., who died at his residence, in West Philadelphia, on the night of the 25th instant, was for more than a quarter of a century one of the most prominent and best-known citizens of that portion of Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill. He was an eminently kind and faithful physician and a most thorough worker in all the walks of his busy life. He leaves a remarkably extensive circle of friends to mourn his loss.

THE IRISH REPUBLICANS.—One of the most enthusiastic meetings witnessed during the campaign was the one held by the Irish Republicans about two weeks since, in Concert Hall. To-morrow night these same loyal Irishmen will again meet at the same place, and will be addressed by Major-General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Hon. A. G. Curtin, David Bell, the eloquent editor of the *Irish Republic*, John M. Moriarty, Hon. Patrick Corbett, of Syracuse, and Major-General J. T. Owen.

GENERAL KING AT CONCERT HALL.—To-night our Republican friends will have the opportunity of hearing the eloquent orator, General King, who is the opponent of Governor Swann for Congress in the Third District of Maryland. General King is a speaker of good repute, and those who attend the meeting will hear an able review of the present political condition of the country.

ASTRAY.—The Park police, at a late hour last night, came across an old lady, ninety-five years of age, who had evidently lost her way. She is feeble-minded, and states her name is Catharine Morrison. She is at the Fifteenth ward station, at Twenty-third and Brown streets, where her friends will find her. She is habited in black clothing of excellent material.

PHENOMENA.

The Recent Earthquakes in the West and South.

The earthquakes in California bring home to the dwellers in the Atlantic States, with fearful distinctness, the terrible disasters in Peru and Ecuador. The relations between the Pacific and Atlantic States are so personal and intimate that a painful anxiety and solicitude is generally felt respecting the fate of California. That State presents numerous volcanic traces that indicate the possibility, if not probability, of earthquakes. Happily, the shocks in California appear to have been slight, although they naturally inspired a wide spread terror.

They were no doubt occasioned by the same disturbing influences that produced such fearful results in South America in August. This is in accordance with the general law of earthquakes, which travel from south to north. But in California the volcanic forces seem to have expended their strength, and resulted in comparatively slight undulations. The observations on these phenomena warrant the conclusion that the Californians have already experienced the worst effects from the earth's vibratory motion, and that no further injuries are likely to occur.

The recent earthquakes appear to have been diffused over a wide extent of territory. In Peshawur, in British India, an earthquake occurred on the 20th of August, seven days after the events in South America. The strongest buildings were shattered, but although the shocks were very violent, no lives were lost.

In the Sandwich Islands, from the 2d to the 9th of August, numerous slight shocks of earthquake were observed. On the 8th a terrible rain storm, the usual attendant of earthquakes, occurred at Hawaii, and a few days afterwards the atmosphere became sultry and oppressive, as is frequently the case both before and after telluric disturbances. In Sydney, Australia, on the 15th of August, there was an extraordinary tidal disturbance for several days, that extended along the entire coast. The water ebbed and flowed with great violence, and for several days the tides were unusually high.

In Chili, since the earthquakes of the 13th of August, the atmosphere has exhibited signs of sultriness and oppression that occasioned no slight alarm among the inhabitants, who connect these conditions with volcanic eruptions. Scientific observations have not confirmed this view. Earthquakes have occurred during heat and cold; in storm and calm; but the South American view, like most popular impressions, seems to be based upon some foundation of facts. In nearly all the recent disturbances from the shock in India on the 20th of August, down to the recent disturbances in California, including the disasters in South America, there were the same conditions of sultriness and oppression in the air. The California papers by the last steamer all notice the warm, still air, and light vapor, which were attributed to fires in the woods in remote regions. But, in the light of recent events, it may be concluded that these atmospheric peculiarities were connected with volcanic agencies.

A review of the facts that have been so far gathered relative to the recent earthquakes, indicates that they were all probably occasioned by the same internal action, and were transmitted from the interior of the earth in place of extending over its crust in vibrating motions, as is usually the case. Further information upon these and other points will be looked for with peculiar interest by scientific persons, as well as by the general public.

The terror inspired by the comparatively light shocks of earthquakes in California, of which we have news by telegraph, is founded upon a deeply-rooted principle in human nature. These phenomena reverse all our established ideas of the material universe. We are accustomed to the changes of wind and water, but the earth is always associated with ideas of stability and the ordinary succession of events founded upon known natural laws. An earthquake reverses in a moment all preconceived notions of the material universe, and induces an instinctive terror to which all other emotions and feelings are as nothing. Nor is this terror confined to man. It is also shared by the animal creation. During an earthquake the fright of beasts is described as most pitiable. In India crocodiles and reptiles have been known to forsake the banks of rivers, and hasten to the forests, led by a mysterious instinct.

JUDGE WILLIAMS.

His Installation as a Member of the Supreme Court.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of yesterday morning, records the installation of Judge Williams, as follows:—

As will be seen in our Court reports, his Honor Judge Henry W. Williams, late of the District Court of this county, was yesterday sworn in as a member of the Supreme Court of this Sate, *vice* Judge Wm. Strong, resigned. The Court opened at ten o'clock, with Chief Justice Thompson, Associate Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood on the Bench. Justice Read then proceeded to read the opinions, during which Judge Williams entered and took a seat near the bench, beside his late associate, Judge Hampton. Chief Justice Thompson left his seat, and, after a moment's conversation with Judge Williams, the latter handed his commission to the Prothonotary, who endorsed thereon the oath of office, with date, etc. Meantime Judge Sharswood left his seat, and approaching Judge Williams extended a cordial greeting to the latter gentleman. All being in readiness, the appointee was called to the vacant seat on the bench, and, by direction of the Chief Justice, the Prothonotary read the commission which gives Judge Williams the seat until the first Monday of December, 1869. The commission was then handed to the Chief Justice, who, with the other members of the court, as well as those in attendance, arose. Justice Thompson then administered the oath to Judge Williams, as indorsed on the back of the commission; afterwards both signed it. Judge Williams then took his seat as a member of the court, occupying one end of the bench, while his late opponent, Judge Sharswood, occupied the other end. Judge Hampton was the first to congratulate the new Justice, his late associate, after which Judge Williams received the congratulations of the members of the bar and other friends. The Judge (Williams) is the right man in the right place, and we have no doubt at all his course on the Supreme Bench will give the most unlimited satisfaction.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald,

Yesterday was a day of continued excitement in Wall street, and on the Stock Exchange there was a very feverish market, particularly for railway shares, while the monetary stringency experienced was greater than yesterday, the supply of loanable funds being inadequate to the demand even at seven per cent. in gold, and transactions were reported as high as seven per cent. in currency, with a commission of a half per cent. for the remainder of the week added. It is reported that two millions more in greenbacks were withdrawn from the banks this afternoon in addition to $700,000 which were sent South by a single institution, and this is but the beginning of the drain towards that section to move the cotton crop, simultaneously with which the demand on the account of the pork crop will increase the already existing stringency of the Western money markets, and simultaneous remittances of currency from this centre. At the Clearing House this evening the Bank of the Commonwealth was creditor $1 436 000, and the Bank of the Republic $831,000, but the other differences between the banks were unimportant. The Bank of Commerce is understood to have invested about a million and a half of its three per cent. certificates in currency at the Sub-Treasury, and late in the afternoon this was interpreted on the street as favorable to an abatement of stringency, but it must be remembered that these certificates are already counted as a portion of the legal tender reserve, and that their exchange for currency does not strengthen the banks, while it reduces the currency balance in the Sub-Treasury, and if the latter runs low it will have to be increased by additional sales of gold. Bank officers say that the prevailing stringency is due less to accidental causes than is generally supposed, and that there would be an active demand for money at seven per cent. even if no special efforts were made to absorb currency, and, as it is, there is nothing to prevent further distress being occasioned by the operations of an unscrupulous combination. There is no prospect of the banks encroaching upon their reserves as the directors and presidents, almost without exception, are opposed to it in the present unsettled condition of affairs and with the certainty of a Southern and Western drain in view."

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	124½	Toledo & Wabash	62
N. Y. and E. R.	39½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	90¼
Pn. and Res. R.	97	Adams Express	49⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87½	U. S. Express Co.	49½
Chi. and N. W. com	90	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90¼	Gold	134¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	104⅞	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113¾		

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,

A Full Line of our own Importation

VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS,

TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS

AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,

WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,

TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,

SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,

VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,

LACES, HATS,

FLOWERS, BONNETS,

FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTER OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

P. E. GILL,

NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.

BONNETS ready-made and made to order.

HATS, various shapes, trimmed and untrimmed. 10 2 fmw12t

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Opening Daily,

CARPETINGS,

Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,

OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.

ELEGANT WILTONS,

VELVETS,

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRIES,

3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,

FIT GUARANTEED.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw3 ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest style, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5 rp

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

Progress of the Charter Election—The Vacillating Swann.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

The Charter Election

for members of the first branch of the City Council is now going on quietly. The vote will be very small, except in four wards, where independent Republicans are running, and some other wards independent Democrats. The vote will be not the slightest test of the vote for Grant and Colfax.

It is now currently reported that

Governor Swann

is trying to crawl back to the Republican party, and place himself, saddled and bridled, martingaled and spurred, on the Grant horse. The Seymour donkey is too stubborn and slow.

Sale of Coal in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company to-day, at auction, disposed of 50,000 tons of Scranton coal, deliverable at Elizabeth, N. J., during November. The following prices were realized: Lump, $6·67 to $5·68; steamer, $5·80 to $5·90; broken, $6·32 to $6·40; egg, $7·51 to $7 62½; stove, $9 05 to $9·20; chestnut, $6·10 to $6 40.

Illness of Bishop Stevens.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The members of the Episcopal Convention learned with regret yesterday afternoon that Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of their Church for the diocese of Pennsylvania, was lying dangerously ill at the residence of Mr. F. Winston, in this city, and that the fear is entertained that he may not recover.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Cotton very firm; middling uplands 24½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very dull, and prices are ruling much lower. Corn dull; new white, 90c.@$1; old, $1 1@1 20. Oats dull; prime, 70c. Rye dull and nominally 35c. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon firm: rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 17¾c.; shoulders, 13¾@14c.; hams, 19@21c. Lard quiet at 19c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 7500 barrels State at 6@7·70; Ohio at $7·25@8·25; Western at $6@7·75; Southern at $6@13·50; California at $6·90@9·60. Wheat dull, and declined 1@2c. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; sales of 27,000 bushels at $1·10@1·12½. Oats heavy; sales of 20,000 bushels at 72c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $25·90. Lard quiet at 17¾@17¾c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Reading, 97½; Canton Co, 48½; Erie, 40¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 124½; Cumberland preferred, 34¼; Virginia 6s, 66½; Missouri 6s, 89; Hudson River, 135½; 5-20s, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 111; do. new, 110½; 10-40s, 103¾. Gold, 134¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9¾.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,

9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.

A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.

Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.

JOHN LINERD,

10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.

THE LAST NOVELTY.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.

New style of VISITING CARDS.

Call and examine our SAMPLES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

9 1mws8m No. 912 ARCH Street.

CIGAR NOTICE.

Particular attention invited to our choice stock of CIGARS, comprising leading Imported Brands and Fuguet's "Mariana Rita," and "Fra Diavolo" brands. These fine Philadelphia-made Cigars are proving standard articles, by reason of their intrinsic merits and moderate prices. Smokers who have not made their acquaintance, or fairly tried them, should do so now. Sold in original packages at lowest figures.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

10 24 6'5p PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

Through Freight Department.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

VIA ANNAMESSIC LINE,

Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Orange, Alexandria, and Manasses Railroad,

AND RICHMOND & YORK RIVER RAILROAD,

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE NEW FREIGHT DEPOT OF THE COMPANY,

Corner Washington Avenue and Swanson Street,

Instead of BROAD and CHERRY Streets, as at present.

Freight loaded and despatched daily by rail lines to all Southern and Southwestern points.

Cartmen will find a good driveway via Front and Washington streets.

JOHN S. WILSON,

10 7 10trp General Through Freight Agent.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 20 rp

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Custom Regulations—Revision of the Old Laws.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Custom Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The volume of Customs Regulations of the Treasury Department, prepared in 1857, having become obsolete to a large extent by reason of changes in the laws, a revision has been for several months in preparation by Frederick Chase, of the Department, and Secretary McCulloch has issued a portion of the results in a pamphlet of one hundred pages, comprising the regulations under the warehouse laws. The other portions of the work will speedily follow.

Political.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 28.—The most splendid Republican demonstration of the campaign was made on Tuesday night at Delaware City. An immense meeting gathered to hear General Ashley, of Ohio, and Colonel George F. Smith, of Pennsylvania. The Boys in Blue, Invincibles, and Tanners, of Wilmington, paraded in strong force. Able and eloquent speeches were made by General Ashley and Colonel Smith, which were received with unbounded enthusiasm.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Oct. 28.—Thomas Heath, of Warner, was held in $3000 bail in the Police Court for an alleged outrage, by the roadside, on a young school-girl at Contoocookville.

Edgar H. Woodman, a young and promising business man, had his arm blown off yesterday at Gilmanton, by the accidental falling and discharging of his gun.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, Oct. 28.—The Republican majority in Western Virginia will be about 5000.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 series	108⅝	200 sh Leh Nav	28
$200 City 6s, Old	101⅝	5 do	28
$1000 do. New	103	100 do	28
$300 do. New	103	200 do	28⅛
$400 do. New, 2d	104	200 do	28⅜
$3000 City Warrants	95⅛	200 do	27½
13 sh Far & Mech B	139½	100 do	27⅝
100 sh Penna R	54	100 sh Reading	48 56
100 sh Cata Pf	32½	100 do	48⅜
100 do	33	100 do. Mon & in	48¾
SECOND BOARD.			
$1000 5-20s '65	99⅝	$1000 Leh 6s gold	93¼
$800 Pa 6s, 2 series	106	$1000 Sus & E 7s	93½
$3000 do. 1 ser	104⅝	100 sh Leh N	37⅜
$100 do. 1 ser	105	100 sh Cata Pf	34
$200 City 6s, New	103	200 sh Read R	48⅞
$2000 Len 6s, '56	84⅞	100 do	48¾

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

Thursday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5 TO HARNESS.

M. Goodwin enters g. h. ..... GEN. THOMAS

Owner enters g. m. ..... CARRIE

Owner enters b. g. ..... LITTLE PET

W. Carson enters b. g. ..... GEORGE

B. D. Stetson enters s. m. ..... LADY LIGHTFOOT

R. P. Stetson enters g. m. ..... LADY DAVIS

Admission, $1. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FRIDAY Next, 30th inst. Premium $1000.

MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5 TO HARNESS.

GOLDSMITH MAID & GEORGE WILKES.

Budd Dobel enters b. m. ..... GOLDSMITH MAID

Wm. Borst enters br. s. ..... GEORGE WILKES

These Horses, by their recent record of speed have established themselves equal amongst the fastest public Trotting Horses in the world.

Members privilege of introducing a friend without pay will be respected.

Omnibuses will leave Broad and Walnut and Prime streets.

Admission, $1. 10 27 2t

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards ..... 2 per cent.

" 100 " ..... 3 "

" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs at the Capital—The Revenue Dead Lock—Advices from Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Orleans Riot.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Nothing was received to-day from New Orleans at the War Department or General Grant's headquarters.

Secretary Schofield

to-day issued an order allowing all clerks in the War Department, entitled to vote in other States, permission to go home to vote.

The Supervisor Question

between McCulloch and Rollins remains without change.

ASSASSINATION.

Particulars of the Murder of Congressman Hinds—His Body at Little Rock.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—A special despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the *Democrat* says:—The body of Hon. J. Hinds, who was assassinated on Oct. 22, arrived there yesterday, and was escorted to the State House, where it lay in state for several hours, and was visited by a large number of people.

At 3 P. M. the remains were taken to the depot, to be forwarded to Salem, New York. The procession was very long, consisting of military, State, Federal, county, and city officers, fire companies, colored schools, and citizens generally; and all business houses were closed.

Messrs. Hinds and Brooks were shot by George A. Clark, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, who was drunk at the time. This is corroborated by a despatch from Memphis, which further states that Clark was armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, joined Brooks and Hinds a short distance from Virgin Bay, and announced his purpose to kill them both, and immediately fired and wounded Brooks.

Mr. Hinds then attempted to escape, but was shot in the back. Clark was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail. He is said to have borne the reputation of a peaceable citizen, but at the time of the shooting was in a condition bordering on delirium tremens.

FOREIGN.

The New Spanish Government Recognized.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Italy, Portugal, France, and Great Britain have renewed their relations with the new Government of Spain.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 28—P. M.—5 20s, 73¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 28¼. Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—P. M.—Cotton buoyant. Tallow, 52s. 3d. Cotton at Havre, 127f. for Orleans middlings, afloat.

Bishop Stevens' Health.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, who was quite ill yesterday, is much better this afternoon, and expects to be out soon.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Aspinwall advices of October 19 state that the steamship Parkersburg, from Panama, bound up the coast, struck a rock in the harbor of Amapala, bay of Fonseca, and became a total wreck. The passengers, mails, and crew were saved, and much of the cargo will also be saved in a damaged condition.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Cunard steamer to-day took out $180,000 in specie.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125½	Toledo & Wabash	62
N. Y. and Erie R.	40⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R.	100
Pn. and Res. R.	98	Adams Express	49¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¼	Wells, Fargo	29
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88	U. S. Express Co.	47
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	91¼	Tennessees, new	69½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91¾	Gold	134¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅞	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	113¾		

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Michael Quinn, living at 4 Assembly place, Fifth street, above Pine, had a hearing upon the charge of illegally voting, by procuring fraudulent naturalization papers, in the Eighth division, Sixth ward. (The paper exhibited.)

Colonel J. Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, testified—The signature is not mine; I cannot say positively whether the seal of the Court upon it is genuine or not; I am certain that the signature is not mine; that it is a forgery.

Charles F. Thatcher, printer, residing at No. 505 Race street, testified—Was inspector of election in the Eighth division of the Sixth ward; after this man (Quinn) left—I don't know how long afterwards—I found his naturalization paper on the table; picked it up and put it in my pocket; showed it afterwards to Mr. Kleckner; he said he thought it was genuine; asked me to let him have it, and I gave it to him; Quinn voted at the polls; nobody challenged his vote whatever; he showed his papers; the papers were taken and looked at; afterwards I found them on the table; think I examined Quinn's paper at the time he voted (paper shown); this is the paper; thought there was no use in examining similar papers; the judge had said they were all right; the judge's name is William Teal; the other inspector is named John McCormick; didn't see them take the paper from Quinn; it was taken and afterwards found upon the table; the judge and inspector were present all the time.

Detective Fuller testified—He (Quinn) said to me that he left the paper on the window; he had his tax receipt home.

Held in $1500 bail to answer the charge.

BEFORE THE RECORDER.—George Kim was before Recorder Givin at 2 o'clock to-day, charged with misdemeanor. The accused was judge of the election in the Second precinct of the Twenty-fifth ward, at which Nathaniel Boyd was returned as the elected judge of the next election. Mr. Boyd did not receive his certificate of election, and called on Kim, who stated that he had it, but refused to give it up. Kim was held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

BLINDS—SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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